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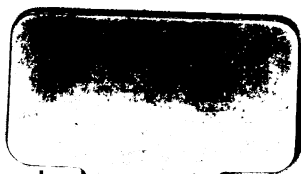
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GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

BY THE
REV. GUSTAVUS REINHOLD NYLÄNDER,
MISSIONARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT
YONGROO, ON THE BULLOM SHORE, AFRICA.



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CONTENTS.



PART I.

	Page
OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS	1

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Chap. I. Of the Article	6
Chap. II. Of Substantives	7
Sect. 1. Of Gender	8
2. Of Number	9
3. Of Case	12
Chap. III. Of Adjectives, and the Degrees of Comparison.....	15
Chap. IV. Of Pronouns.	
Sect. 1. Of the Personal Pronouns	16
2. Of Relative Pronouns	18
3. Of Possessive Pronouns	19
4. Of Demonstrative Pronouns	20
Chap. V. Of Verbs	21
Of Tenses	23
Of Moods	25
The Conjugation of Neuter Verbs	27
The Conjugation of Active Verbs	31
Chap. VI. Of Adverbs	40
VII. Of Prepositions	44

CONTENTS.

	Page
Chap. VIII. Of Conjunctions	47
IX. Of Interjections	49
X. Of Numerals	50

PART. III.

OF SYNTAX.

The Order of Words	52
Fables	52
Letters	59
Remarks on the Arrangement of the different Parts of Speech	62
A Collection of Bullom Phrases	66
Names of the Months	71
Proper Names of Persons	72
Names of several Towns and of the residing Head- men, and the supposed number of Inhabitants	72

VOCABULARY.

Part I. Bullom and English	75
Part II. English and Bullom	119

GRAMMAR

OF THE

BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.

OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k : in the former, it sounds like ch in *child* ; in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in *gold, glad, gun*.

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation : wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the

language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by *g*: thus, *bang* signifies any thing that is bad; *gbang* signifies to-morrow;—*beng*, a board; *gbeng*, glory;—*bet*, a box; *gbet*, a ring;—*bannah*, a plantain; *gbannah*, the title of a chief;—*gborr*, or *ugborr*, a herd of sheep; *borr*, or *uborr*, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in *ghost*.

h, commonly sounds like *h* in *hat*, *horse*, &c.; but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *v*, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like *h* in *hew*, *hewer*. In the following words: *hewl*, four; *uhiant*, a child, pronounced as if written *uhyant*; *hvoy*, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: '*h*' denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like *j* or *g* soft, as in English: *dy* may supply the place of *j*, in some measure, in the words '*dyë*, to kill; '*dyo*, to eat; '*dyall*, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with *j*, as both *d* and *y* are pronounced as if the words were written, '*d-yall*, '*d-ye*, '*d-yo*. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter *j* in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must

be left to their own way of pronouncing it: thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Yerusalem, Yeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except *y*, sounds as in English: *na*, and; *nēh*, not; *nin*, people; *no*, a person; *hallē nume*, to extinguish.

ń, before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, *ńfo'h*, speech, language; *ńđerick*, benefit; *ngunna*, this; *ńyarra*, thin, lean.

n, before *m*, *b*, *p*, is pronounced like *m*, thus: *ńbuntha*, a parable; *ńpunthirr*, uproar, tumult; *ńmo'h*, milk; as if written *mbuntha*, *mpunthirr*, *nmoh*.

ń is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns: it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this *ń* as to *g* before *b*; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the *ń*, thus: *chang*, to pass; *ńchang*, teeth;—*ńkunt*, monkey-apples; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ńgh is a very strong nasal sound: *ńgha*, they; *ńghangha*, you; *hallē ńghēll*, to endeavour; *ńgho*, *ńghom*, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in *rage*, *river*, *rome*: thus, *hallē ramling*, to pray, pronounced as if written *rramling*; *rong*, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms

say, *ur'r'ongdong*, it is very true; *r'til*, darkness, pronounced as if written *rrtill*.

r, preceded by *t*, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, *traa*, a nest; *tre*, the article the; *trim*, time.

r, followed by *m*, sounds as in *larm*, *farm*, *harm*, &c.

sh, sounds like *sh* in *shall*.

th, sounds like *th* in *thin*, *thought*.

y, as heard in *yonder*, *young*, *year*.

z, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with *s*; thus, *Sakarias*, *Sabulon*, *Sebedee*, for *Zacharias*, *Zabulon*, *Zebedee*.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the
simple sounds.

Words containing the
simple sounds.

a	as heard in	father, far.
e	as heard in	met, get.
ë	as heard in	me, meet.
ē	as heard in	there.
i	as heard in	hill, fill, bit.
o	as heard in	not, no.
ū	as heard in	bull, full.
û	as heard in	but, cut.

Diphthongs.

Words containing
the sounds.

- ay as heard in day, way.
 oa as heard in boat, float.
 oo as heard in fool, tool.
 oē both letters are sounded in the word
 loē, as if they were two distinct
 syllables.
 oy as heard in boy, cloy.

o'i and *u'i* are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds : they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, *i* and *u* have a long sound, as in *fine*, *mule*, &c.: as, *sighno*, a palm-wine-maker ; *niqui*, oil ; *hallë nume*, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that *i* and *u* have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words : as, *lippy*, beautiful ; *upilly*, idleness ; *hallë sorry*, to mix ; *sofally*, an ass : where it sounds as in the English words *beauty*, *truly*, *sorry*, &c.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THERE is but one Article in the Bulloom Language, *tre*, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, *kill tre*, the house; *bay tre*, the king; *langbang tre*, the man.

2. If the noun begin with *ë* or *u*, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, *ënar ë tre*, the bullock; *ukiant u tre*, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, *pok kēlēng tre*, the good man; *lungbang moneh tre*, the poor man; *kill tē bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar sē nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosē bomung tre*, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question: as, *Ngheh neh ngha tukeh, lileh*

ngaha heleh ; ërum bulëing n'viss ngaha sooa TRE ah ?
 Who made heaven, earth, and sea ; all the trees,
 beasts, and fishes ?—*m pal ë woa ngaho Foy nghang*
'nyërick 'n TRE manah bulëing ? In how many days
 did God make all these things ? *Būyah ha Jesus*
Krist, umar ha Foy tre, ngaha manneh ha pomul
yahmung ma cheh no ayain trim bulëing : The grace
 of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship
 of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives : such as, *pokan*, a man ;
lakan, a woman ; *sway*, a horse ; *kill*, a house ; *rum*,
 a tree ; *shall*, a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as *hvoy*, joy ; *bong-*
hah, grief ; *gbeng*, glory.

3. Proper names, as, *Sabah*, *Shackah*, *Sheelo'h*,
Robenkeh, *Wellwell*.

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—
 from *hallë son*, to dream ; *son*, a dream : from *hallë*
tennin, or *tëhnin*, to consider ; *ëtëhn*, thought : from
hallë fo'h, to speak ; *nfo'h*, language : from *hallë tolli'h*,
 to comfort ; *ntollih*, comfort, consolation ; *tollihno*,
 comforter. But the greatest part of substantives

derived from verbs are, either by placing *u* before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding *no*, a person, to the infinitive: as, *hallë dui*, to steal; *ūdūi*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ūgball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ūgbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *ūvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *ūbempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ūkissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lēmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *ñ*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, today; *ūkùnt*, a monkey-apple; *ñfó'h*, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—Of Gender.

There are two genders in the Bulom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: *pēh*, *ng̃ho*, and *la*, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Papa'h	father	Yah	mother
langbang ...	bachelor	wantim ..	maid
traak	son	wang ...	daughter
pintrē	brother	wantim ...	sister
kūnkūrēh ...	cock	ēsōck...	hen

2. By adding the words *pokan*, male, and *lakan*, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan man	no lakan..... wife
ënar ë pokan ... bullock	ënar ë lakan ... cow
sonlah pokan ... a lion	sonlah lakan ... lioness
purr ë pokan ... a boar.	purr ë lakan ... a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomo'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ûloak û pomo'h*, ducklings; *ësok ë pomo'h*, chickens; *ëkûlûng ë pomo'h*, a kid; *lonkobêh pomo'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomo'h*, a small plate; *messah pomo'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ûhiant û toon*, a little child; *noma taon*, a small person; *langbang toon*, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called *ûsûh û pokan*, the male finger, and *ûwem û pokan*, the male toe: all the rest are termed *ûsûh û lakan*, and *ûwem û lakan*, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by *pomo'h*.

SECT. II.—Of Number.

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing *ah*, *ë*, *n*, *s*, and *të* before the singular: *ah* is used only of persons, and *së* of animals.

FIRST SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
pokan a man	ah pokan... men
lakan woman	ah lakan ... women
tamū boy	ah tamu ... boys
woke slave	ah woke ... slaves
gballno ... writer	ah gballno. writers
prophet .. prophet	ah prophet. prophets
pooto ... European.	ah pooto... Europeans.

SECOND SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
rum..... a tree	ërum trees
bell a nut	ëbell nuts
pom a leaf	ëpom leaves
dëring a hair	ëdëring ... hairs
sentung ... a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah... a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
tú'i a cheek	ntú'i cheeks
bannah ... a plantain	nbannah ... plantains
rontumah... a nail	hrontumah. nails
ëtamy a key	ntamy keys
ëtu'h an iron pot	ntu'h iron pots
ülüi a star	nlüi stars
messry..... a needle.	m messry... needles.

FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
ëting a baboon	sëting baboons
ëpeh an elephant	sëpeh elephants
ëkulung ... a goat	sëkulung ... goats
lonkobeli... a sheep	sëlonkobeh sheep
kill a monkey	sëkill monkeys
tumoi a dog	sëtumoi .. dogs
usu'h a finger	sësuh fingers
uwem a toe.	sëwem toes.

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
nen a year	tënen years
kill a house	tëkill houses
nu'i an ear	tënu'ï ears
foll an eye	tëfoll eyes
turr't a town	tëturrt..... towns
gbamfah . a portmanteau.	tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with *ë* or *û*, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective: as, *ë buss ë bang*, bad smell; *ugbo u bomung*, a large tiger; *ëkulung ë pomô'h tre*, the little goats.

When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, *ah nñn ah ben*, old people; *ërum ë will*, lofty trees; *ñtú'i ñshah*, red cheeks; *sëpēh së ben*, old elephants; *tëkill të bomung*, large houses; *ah tamu ah tre*, the boys; *ërum ë tre*, the trees; *ñbannah n tre*, the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with *së* or *të*; the *së* or *të* at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, *nen të ting*, two years; *kill të bomung*, large houses; *nar së nyarra*, lean oxen; *soosë bomung*, large fishes; *kulung së tre*, the goats; *foll të tre*, the eyes.

SECT. III.—Of Cases.

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions *ha*, *ko*, and *hallë* are made use of.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ha pokan</i>	of a man
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ko pokan</i>	to a man
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	man
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ha or hallë pokan</i> .	from a man.

As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	ah pokan	men
<i>Poss.</i>	ha or hoa ah pokan...	of men
<i>Obj.</i>	ko or hallë ah pokan...	to men.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou	a fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou	of a fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou	to a fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	sësoo	fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha sësoo	of fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko sësoo	to fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou ë tre	the fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou ë tre	of the fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou ë tre	to the fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë tre.....	the fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë tre	of the fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë tre	to the fishes.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë ë gbir	many fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë ë gbir	of many fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë ë gbir	to many fishes.

Singular.

- Nom.* kill tre the house
Poss. ha kill tre of the house
Obj. ko kill tre to the house.

Plural.

- Nom.* kill të tre..... the houses
Poss. ha kill të tre of the houses
Obj. ko kill të tre to the houses.
- Nom.* kill të akpilba..... many houses
Poss. ha kill të akpilba ... of many houses
Obj. kô kill të akpilba ... to many houses.

The plurals of *ëyou*, a fish; and *kill*, a house, are *sësoo* and *tëkill*; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The *first*, *second*, and *third* declinations are regular: as, 1. *pökan tre*, the man; *ah pökan ah tre*, the men; *ah pökan ah keleng tre*, the good men: 2. *bell tre*, the nut; *ëbell ë tre*, the nuts; *ëbell ë kat tre*, the hard nuts: 3. *ülui tre*, the star; *nlui n tre*, the stars; *nlui n dinteh tre*, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the *së* and *të* are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ë* or *û*, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add *ul* to the positive: as, *teng*, sweet; *tengul*, sweeter; *kath*, hard; *kathul*, harder; *dees*, heavy; *deesul*, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, *ngho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *ngho chang kath*, it passes hard, i. e. hardest; *took*, hot; *tookul*, hotter; *peh chang took*, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, *kêlêng*, good; *yenkêlêng*, better; *ngho chang kêlêng*, best; *buffle*, cold; *û buffle û gbir*, much cold or colder; *peh chang buffle*, it passes cold—coldest,

In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulēing* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulēing*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—Of Personal Pronouns.

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number,

Singular.	Plural.
Persons.	Persons.
1st. yang..... I	1st. he..... we
2d. mun thou	2d. nghang(uo)...ye or you
3d. won he	3d. ngha they

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows :

1st person.	yah or ah	..... I
2d.	moa or n	..... thou
3d.	woa or ū	..... he, she.

Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following :

In answer to the question, Who is going? the Buloms say, *yang*, I: *mun*, thou; *won*, he or she.

Asking, Is it I? Is it thou? Is it he or she? they say, *yang* ě? *mun* ě? *won* ě? (See Bulom Phrases at the end of the Grammar.)

Oh yang! ah shack ah rě ě chull ě: "Oh poor me! I have been awake all night."

Joseph mun traak Davy! "Joseph thou son of David!"

Kērēh ū ma shěē won; "but he knew her not."

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

La, *ngho*, and *pēh*, are used to express the pronoun *it*. (page 8.)

La and *ngho* are used in the singular, and *pēh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *chin woa ngha la*, "not he made it;" *ū chěē ah nggho*, "he brought it;" *woa kui yēh nggho*, "he took it;" *pēh tūtēh yēh woare*, "it or they ran after him;" *pēh suntah woa rě*, "some things or persons (unknown) struck him."

Yèn seems to be a word of the same description with *la*, *nggho*, and *pēh*.

The personal pronouns are declined thus :

Singular.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Nom. Yah, I	Nom. mun, thou	Nom. won, he, she
Poss. me, mine	Poss. moa, thine	Poss. woa, his, hers
Obj. me, me.	Obj. woa, thee.	Obj. woa, him, her,

The pronouns in the plural number are not varied : *hē* signifies we, our, us ; *nghangha* and *no*, you, your, you ; *ngha*, they, their, them.

1. *Hē na way rē Foy mama*, "We should give thanks to God : " *Bah-hē ngha cheh kə tukeh*, " Our Father who is in heaven ; " *wi ma hē bung*, don't beat us.

2. *Nghangha ko tūn n' ninghē*, " Go ye and search diligently : " *loa nghangkya woa gbo*, " if you only see him : " *ngha chēē ah mē lum pēh*, " you must bring me word again."

NOTE.—*Nghangha* seems to be used only in the nominative case, and *no* in the possessive and objective cases.

3. *Yah no yuck kē traal bomung*, " I shall lead you into a large field : " *Kill no ngho yēh?* " Is that your house ? " *Keh nchah no rē*, " I saw you yesterday."

4. *Yeh ngha ka yeerē gbamfatē ngha*, " when they had opened their treasures ; " *woa wum ngha kə Bethlehem*, " he sent them to Bethlehem ; " *ngha n' ko ko kē upok ū ngha*, " they went to their country."

SECT. II.—Of Relative Pronouns.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bulom Language ; viz. *ngha*, *nghe*, *ma*, *ngheh*, *neh*, *yeh*, *hin ah*, *wonno*, *konno*.

Ngha is applied to persons and animals, *ngheh* and *nghe* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, *ngheh*, *neh*, and *yeh*, may be called interroga-

tives: *ngheh* and *neh* are often joined together, and so are *yeh* and *neh*, and sometimes *yeh*, *leh*; as, *ngheh neh nga tūkeh tre?* who made the heaven?—*yeh moa nga?* who made thee?—*n̄ yeh neh ko killeh?* who is in the house?—*hin ah woa bet tunga?* who cut the palaver?

Konno and *wonno* seem to express, in some instances, the English words *whosoever*, *whichever*:—*wonno* is applied to persons; and *konno* to things: as, *Kereh wonno peh tamo yeo*, but *whosoever* is conquered, &c.; *wonno gbo rinket yeo, tha wou kull oh ma*, *whosoever* staggers, the same drank it; *ūdyo ū tre konno he sotoh*, the food which we obtain; *ūfoll ū tre konno he beng*, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—Of Possessive Pronouns.

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns; like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which (as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

Singular.	Plural.
mē my	hē our
moa thy	hō your
woa his, her:	nga their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows;

ëkūlūng ë mē a pomo' rah...	my goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh moa	thy sheep
ēnar ë woa	his bullock
moos woa.....	her cat
ūfūrr he ko bomung	our family is large
yah no kūmdy tamū	your mother bore a son
appa'h ng̃ha ka bē rē ah } pomo ah gbir	their father has many chil- dren.

The following is the manner in which the pronouns myself, thyself, &c. are expressed:

Singular.	Plural.
yangēken ... myself	hinaken, ourselves
munēken ... thyself	nghangaken yourselves
wonēken ... himself,	ng̃ha aken themselves.

SECT. IV.—Of Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, *to*, *kē*, *mannah*, *ngunna*, and *kollung*.

Poke noma to kondy, this woman's husband is gone. *To*, connected with *wonno*, signifies *the same*, or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno*, this (very) woman.

ngunna, preceded by *to*, seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to ng̃unna*, this (same) tree.

Kē and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this*, *these*.

Kollung, the same, *this*. The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno*.

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants: a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb*; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *ch*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb: as, *hallë veal ah*, to call, to nominate; *hallë vailë ch*, to redeem; *hallë chëë ah*, to bring; *hallë marr ah*, to love; *hallë tum oh*, to beg; *hallë choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ë* to the verb: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest; *hallë hinë* to cause to lay down;—*hallë tüll*, to come down; *hallë tüllë*, to cause to come down, to take down;—*hallë küll*, to drink; *hallë küllë*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ëhn* to the verbs ending with consonants: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest;—*hallë hinëhn*, not laid down, not at rest;—*hallë kull*, to drink; *hallë kullëhn*, not drinking;—*hallë tull*, to descend; *hallë kullëhn*, not descending;—*hallë sem*, to stand; *hallë semëhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added: as, *hallë*

mintā, to be bold, impudent; *hallē mintahn*, not bold;—*hallē yatta*, to row; *yattahn*, not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable *kēhn* is added: as, *hallē loi*, to enter; *loikēhn*, not entered;—*hallē moi*, to come; *moikēhn*, not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, *ah semēhn*, "I don't stand;" *ūgboll ū woa ka hinēhn*, "his heart did not lay down"—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. *Ah mintahn*, "I am not bold enough." *Kērēh ah loikēhn lo npeah*, "but I did not enter in with my hands." *Feb. 2: no-kull-ah-mo'i tukēhn*, "the wine-drinker is not hidden."

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing *kay* between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, *ah kay kull*, "I won't drink;" *ah kay moi*, "I will not come;" *ah kay yatt*, "I will not row."

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, *hallē marr*, to love, in the passive voice, present tense, *pēh marr ah mō*, they love me; *pēh marr ah mōa*, they love thee; *pēh marr ah woa*, they love him or her; *pēh marr ah he*, they love us; *pēh marr ah no*, they love you; *pēh marr ah ngāa*, they love them: (*pēh* is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated; are, *rē*, *gbing*, *kwing*, *lan*. *Rē* is used as a verb only in the present tense:

as, *yah rē*, I am ; *moa rē*, thou art ; *waa rē*, he or she is ; *hē rē*, we are ; *nghangha rē*, you are ; *ngaha rē*, they are. *Gbing* and *kung*, "to finish," are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. *Hallē hun*, "to come," is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullem Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural ; in each number, three persons : as,

	Singular.	Plural.
Persons.		
1st.	<i>ah moi</i> ... I come	<i>hē moi</i> we come
2d.	<i>ní moi</i> . thou comest	<i>nghangha moi</i> , ye or you come
3d.	<i>ú moi</i> ... he comes.	<i>ngaha moi</i> ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons : the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb : as, *hallē chœ*, to be or to dwell : *ah chœ*, I dwell ; — *ah chœ ah*, I bring ; *n ka*, thou goest ; *ú moi*, he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding *rē* to the present tense : as, *ah chœ rē*, I dwelt ; *ah chœ rē*, I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle *ka* between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense : as, *ah ka chœ rē*, I have dwelt ; *ah ka tú'i rē*, I have heard.

To form the pluperfect tense, *rë* is omitted, and the participle of the verbs *hallë kung*, or *hallë gbing*, are placed between the particle *ka* and the verb conjugated: as, *ah ka kundy tui*, I finished hearing; *ah gbingrë choe*, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by *nang*, which only serves to point a past action. *Yah kundy* signifies “I finished;” *yah kundy nang*, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows: *Yuckno tre ha räë to woa moa ka ūwalin mainbull ha të uboko’h*, “the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft;” *Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallë soto’h n yërick*, “Kunny will go to Furry to get goods;” *yah moa ngha wong*, “I shall send them to thee;” *yah moa kēh m pum*, “I shall look for some for thee.”

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb: as, *yah ko ësho*, I shall go to-morrow.

3. *Hun*, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future: as, *ah choe*, I dwell; *ah hun choe*, I come to dwell, or I shall or will dwell; *yah hun mengë*, I shall or will teach; *ūwantim woa hun kum tamu*, a virgin shall bring forth a son; *woa hun vailë eh ania he*, he shall redeem his people.

Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah gball*, I write; *nko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ekan*, he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *nko*, go thou; *nka*, thou givest, and give thou; *nghangha ko*, you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *m' ma way*, fear not; *m' moi*, come; *m' bass*, sweep; *m' packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngha* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngha ah tu'i*, let me hear; *ngha u ko*, let him go; *ngha he ke*, let us see; *ngha ngaha ramling*, let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngaha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *m' ma ngaha cheh ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *u ma ngaha ngaha m' pant ka*, he must not work here; *he ma ngaha ngaha ngaho*, we must not do it; *ngaha ma ngaha tun*, they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah ko pehreh na chum peah*, that I also may worship; *he na way re Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *he*

na nghëll hallë nga woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad ; *ü yëë nga leh, loa peh na kum Krist ah?* he inquired, where Christ should be born ?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle *lo*, or *lon*, before the nominative of the verb : as, *lo ah hun*, if I come ; *lo n hun*, if thou come ; *lo u hun*, if he come ; *lo n yoo moa gbo yah la nga*, if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any distinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition *hallë*, for, to : as, *hallë bull* to sin ; *hallë chatomm*, to chew ; *hallë dyo*, to eat ; *hallë fo'h*, to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say : those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs ; some ending with *n* : as, *shëen*, known ; from *hallë shëë*, to know ;—*tengtingn*, hatched ; from *hallë tengting*, to hatch ;—*ngghan*, done ; from *hallë nga*, to do, to make. Others ending with *dy* : as, *kumdy*, born ; *tumdy*, asked, begged ; *kondy*, gone. Others ending with *rë* : as, *choe rë*, dwelt ; *dyo rë*, eaten ; *tú'i rë*, heard ; *gbing rë*, finished.

Conjugation of the Verb **HALLĒ CHOE**, or *chek*, TO BE, TO DWELL,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	yah choe	I am
	moa choe	thou art
	woa choe	he, she, is.
Plural.	hē choe	we are
	nghangha choe	you are
	ngha choe	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	yah choe rē	I was
	moa choe rē	thou wast
	woa choe rē	he was.
Plural.	hē choe rē	we were
	nghangha choe rē	you were
	ngha choe rē	they were.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka choe rē	I have been
	n ka choe rē	thou hast been
	ū ka choe rē	he has been.
Plural.	hē ka choe rē	we have been
	nghangha ka choe rē	you have been
	ngha ka choe rē	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung choe rē	I had been
	n kung choe rē	thou hadst been
	ū kung choe rē	he had been.

Plural. hē kung chœ rē we had been
 nghangha kung chœ rē you had been
 ngha kung chœ rē... they had been.

- *Future Tense.*

Singular. yah hun chœ I shall *or* will be
 moa hun chœ thou shalt *or* wilt be
 woa hun chœ he shall *or* will be.

Plural. hē hun chœ..... we shall *or* will be
 nghangha hun chœ... you shall *or* will be
 ngha hun chœ they shall *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. ní chœ be thou
 ngha ū chœ let him be.

Plural. nghangha ní chœ be ye
 ngha ngha chœ..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. yah na chœ I may be
 moa na chœ thou mayest be
 woa na chœ he may be.

Plural. hē na chœ..... we may be
 nghangha na chœ..... you may be
 ngha na chœ they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah chœ if I be
 lo ní chœ if thou be
 lo ū chœ if he be.

Plural.	lo hē choè	if we be
	lo nghanha choè	if you be
	lo nghan choè	if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallè choè to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

choè rē been.

HALLÈ TŪI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah tū'i	I hear
	ní tū'i	thou hearest
	ū tū'i	he hears.
Plural.	hē tū'i	we hear
	nghanha tū'i	ye or you hear
	nghan tū'i	they hear.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah tū'i rē	I heard
	ní tū'i rē	thou heardest
	ū tū'i rē	he heard.
Plural.	hē tū'i rē	we heard
	nghanha tū'i rē	ye or you heard
	nghan tū'i rē	they heard.

Perfect Tense.

- Singular. ah ka tu'i rē I have heard
 n ka tu'i rē thou hast heard
 ū ka tu'i rē he has heard.
- Plural. hē ka tu'i rē we have heard
 nghangha ka tu'i rē ... you have heard
 ngha ka tu'i rē they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular. ah ka kundy tu'i I had heard
 n ka kundy tu'i... thou hadst heard
 ū ka kundy tu'i..... he had heard.
- Plural. hē ka kundy tu'i we had heard
 nghangha ka kundy tu'i you had heard
 ngha ka kundy tu'i ... they had heard.

Future Tense.

- Singular. yah la hun tu'i I shall or will hear
 moa la hun tu'i thou shalt or wilt hear
 woa la hun tu'i he shall or will hear.
- Plural. hē la hun tu'i we shall, &c. hear
 nghangha la hun tu'i you shall, &c. hear
 ngha la hun tu'i ... they shall, &c. hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular. ngha mē tu'i let me hear
 n tu'i..... hear thou
 ngha ū tu'i..... let him hear.
- Plural. ngha hē tu'i let us hear
 nghangha n. tu'i..... hear ye
 ngha ngha tu'i let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tú'i	I may hear
	ná na tú'i.....	thou mayest hear
	ũ na tú'i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hě na tú'i	we may hear
	nghangha na tú'i	you may hear
	ngha na tú'i	they may hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	lo ah tú'i	if I hear
	lo ná tú'i.....	if thou hear
	lo ũ tú'i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hě tú'i	if we hear
	lo nghangha tú'i	if you hear
	lo ngha tú'i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallě tú'i..... to hear.

Participle.

tui rě heard.

HALLĚ MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah	I love
	mí marr ah	thou lovest
	ũ marr ah	he loves.

- Plural.** hē marr ah we love
 nghanha marr ah ... you love
 nga marr ah they love:

Imperfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah marr ah rē I loved
 m' marr ah rē thou lovedst
 ū marr ah rē he loved.
- Plural.** hē marr ah rē we loved
 nghanha marr ah rē... you loved
 nga marr ah rē they loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah kung marr. I have loved
 n' kung marr thou hast loved
 ū kung marr he has loved.
- Plural.** hē kung marr we have loved
 nghanha kung marr... you have loved
 nga kung marr they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah ka kundy marr I had loved
 n' ka kundy marr thou hadst loved
 ū ka kundy marr he had loved.
- Plural.** hē ka kundy marr we had loved
 nghanha ka kundy marr you had loved
 nga ka kundy marr ... they had loved.

Future Tense.

- Singular.** yah hun marr I shall or will love
 moa hun marr thou shalt or wilt love
 woa hun marr he shall or will love.

- Plural.** hē hun marr we shall *or* will love
 nghangha hun marr ... you shall *or* will love
 ngha hun marr they shall *or* will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular.** ngha mē marr let me love
 m marr love thou
 ngha u marr let him love.
- Plural.** ngha hē marr let us love
 nghangha m marr ... love ye
 ngha ngha marr let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** ah na marr ah I may love
 n na marr ah ... thou mayest love
 ū na marr ah he may love.
- Plural.** hē na marr ah we may love
 nghangha na marr ah you may love
 ngha na marr ah they may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** lo ah marr ah if I love
 lo m marr ah if thou love
 lo ū marr ah if he love.
- Plural.** lo hē marr ah if we love
 lo nghangha marr ah if you love
 lo ngha marr ah if they love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē marr to love.

Participle.

marr an loved.

The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing *peh* (it or they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, *pēh suntah woa rē*, "they struck him," or "he was struck:" *pēh kum woa rē ha kēh*, "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" *kērēh wonno pēh tamo, &c.*, "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: *pēh lēhlē turma suē*, "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" *bēhyin peh ka nghan bēhlēh woa nghan la*, "not a thing was made except he made it:" *loa peh na kum Krist ah*, "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb *HALLĒ MARR, TO LOVE.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	<i>pēh marr ah mē</i>	I am loved
	<i>pēh marr ah moa</i>	thou art loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa</i>	he or she is loved.
Plur.	<i>peh marr ah hē</i>	we are loved
	<i>peh marr ah no</i>	you are loved
	<i>peh marr ah nghan</i>	they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>peh marr ah mē rē</i>	I was loved
	<i>peh marr ah moa rē</i>	thou wast loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa rē</i>	he was loved.

- Plur.** *peh marr ah hē rē we were loved .*
 peh marr ah no rē you were loved
 peh marr ah ngha rē ... they were loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Sing.** *peh kung mē marr I have been loved*
 peh kung moa marr thou hast been loved
 peh kung woa marr he has been loved.
- Plur.** *pēh kung hē marr we have been loved*
 peh kung no marr you have been loved
 peh kung ngha marr ... they have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Sing.** *peh ka kung mē marr I had been loved*
 peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
 peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.
- Plur.** *peh ka kung hē marr... we had been loved*
 peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
 peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

Future Tense.

- Sing.** *peh hun mē marr I shall be loved*
 peh hun moa marr thou shalt be loved
 peh hun woa marr he shall be loved.
- Plur.** *peh hun hē marr we shall be loved*
 peh hun no marr you shall be loved
 peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.** *ngha peh marr mē let me be loved*
 ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
 ngha peh marr woa ... let him be loved.

- Plur. **ng**ha **pe**h **marr** **hë** let us be loved
 ngha **pe**h **marr** **no** be ye loved
 ngha **pe**h **marr** **ng**ha ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. **pe**h **na** **marr** **më**..... I may be loved
 peh **na** **marr** **moa** thou mayest be loved
 peh **na** **marr** **woa** he may be loved.
 Plur. **pe**h **na** **marr** **hë** we may be loved
 peh **na** **marr** **no**..... you may be loved
 peh **na** **marr** **ng**ha..... they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. **lo** **pe**h **marr** **më** if I be loved
 lo **pe**h **marr** **moa** if thou be loved
 lo **pe**h **marr** **woa**..... if he be loved.
 Plur. **lo** **pe**h **marr** **hë** if we be loved
 lo **pe**h **marr** **no** if you be loved
 lo **pe**h **marr** **ng**ha if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hällë **pe**h **marr** to be loved.

HALLĖ KUM, TO BEAR.**ACTIVE VOICE.****INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.

Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rē ... I bore.

Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.

Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall or will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

nkum bear thou

ngang nkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh..... if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallĖ kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. peh kum mē I am borne.

Imperf. Tense. peh kum mē rē ... I was borne.

Perf. Tense. peh kung mē kum . I have been borne.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum . I had been borne.

Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh kum moa..... bë thou borne.

ngha peh kum no be ye *or* you borne.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na kum më I may be borne.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh kum më..... if I be borne.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh kum..... to be borne.

HALLË TENTING, TO HATCH.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.

Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rë ... I hatched.

Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rë... I have hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.

Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall *or* will hatch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ntenting hatch thou

nghang ntenting..... hatch ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na tenting I may hatch.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah tenting if I hatch.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tenting to hatch.

Participle.

tentingí hatched.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD. .

Present Tense. peh tenting më ... I am hatched.

Imperf. Tense. peh tenting më rë... I was hatched.

Perfect Tense. peh kung më tenting ... I have been hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më tenting... I had been hatched.

Future Tense. peh hun më tenting .. I shall or will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched

ngha peh tenting no be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na tenting më..... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh tenting më if I be hatched,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh tenting to be hatched.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

THE Adverbs in the Bulom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of *place, time, quantity, manner and quality, affirmation, negation, and interrogation.*

A Collection of Adverbs.

Of Place.	Of Time.
ka } cheh } ... here.	gbung to-morrow
kull there	chah } chenchah } yesterday
loa where	kehkehtoo... immediately
ayin somewhere	ë nang to-day
ní ayin no where	lah vie ah... long ago
ayin bulëing every where	loko poom .. sometime
ëtook } a took } ... upward, above	trim bulëing always, for ever
halloh below	ëboll before
boolung ... downward	pëh again
wayling ... backward, be- hind	bayley } bëhlëh } ... till
ngha leh ?... where ?	nim still
ëboll before	yëh now

tick ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa, "I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother's son." *A ko n ayin*, "I go no where."

2. Of Time.

n'keh rē bay tre ēnangē? "didst thou see the king to-day?"—*ah keh n'chah woa rē*, "I saw him yesterday;"—*yah gbang bē rē*, "I shall have to-morrow;"—*dyack yuh muning*, "day after to-morrow I shall return;"—*ah hinka lo pall ē parrang*, "I left at the afternoon;"—*yah moa ko hallē keh moa chong*, "I shall come to see thee by and by;"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he now?"

3. Of Quantity.

n'ka me ūpelleh ū tayk, "give me a little rice;" *lanah kē būlēing laka nghan*, "all these things were done;" *ēporr ē gbir bung he*, "much rain beat us;" *yah moa keh m'poom*, "I shall look for some for thee."

4. Of Quality.

ū ka yehma hallē mail woa n' soyēē, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" *yeh ū ka vail aniu n'tin tre bēlang*, "when he had called the wise men privily;" *ū yee nghan n'ninghe*, "he inquired of them diligently;" *ū ka shilling lēbang*, "he was badly vexed;" *n'quā ma chirok kē loko*, "palm oil is scarce at this time."

5. Of Affirmation.

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,

"Are you well?" answer: "I well." "Have you money?" "I have money." "Do you see him." "I see him." Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, *n' bē rē n' toko n'sekle ē?* "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, *ah bē ma rē*, "I have them." *Papa'h moa woa weh?* "is thy father well?" reply, *ah we'h*, "he well."

Ah, "yes." is used by them as the common people say in English, *aye*, that is to say, "yes." Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, *bē ng'ha n'viss pooto?* "have they any salt provisions?" the other replies, *ah*, "yes." Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like *n* long or *m'h'm*.

Gboat, "surely," or "to be sure." *Woa loa lull ē?* "is he going to sleep there?" (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): *gboat*, "yes," "to be sure," "of course."

Rong and *urongdong* are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kē Foy*, "it is true by God;" *kay rong kē yah mē*, "it is true by my mother;" *kay rong kē wantim yah mung*, "it is true by my sacred sister," that is to say, "my cousin."

6. Of Negation.

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, *m' bē fēh ē?* "hast thou money?" *ah bē an fēh*, "I have no money;"—*moa lull ē?* "dost thou sleep?" *ah lullēhn*, "I don't sleep."

Bé'h.—*ákch rē ma Kumba'h?* “didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?” *bé'h*, “no.” *Bé'h yin pek ka nghem*, “not a thing was made.”

Chin.—*Ngá mun Bethlehem kē Judah chin moa cheng toon*, “and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest,” &c.

An.—*Hē bē an tēring ka*, “we have no ivory.”—**NOTE.** *An* is sometimes expressed by *ń*: as, *ah feh ń* *din*, “I say nothing.”

ń ma kui ilill ē Foy sele, “thou shalt not take the name of God in vain.”

7. Of Interrogation.

Lan yee yeh min ah? “why didst thou not ask me?”
yeh wum leh ngá la? “why didst thou do so?”
ngá appa moa weh yah? “how does thy father do?”
ngáom bē ah? “how much do you want?”

CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.

A Collection of Prepositions.

nēh	for	hallē	for, to, about
ba	of	hinkeh	from §
hoa	of, on	ayain	amidst, amongst
leh	by *, in	atook	on, above
ka-ku-mē ...	to me	alo'h	down, under
kē	in	ēboll	before
ko	to, in, on, at †,	wayling	behind
ku	in	kēwillt	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with ‡	ko-kē	to, in ||
bim nga ...	with	lah rē	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by *nga*, *ko*, and *kē*.

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k'*: as, *la k' no pokan tre*, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*po k' noma tre*, "the woman's husband."

‡ *né* stands as a preposition: *m'pēn neh me n'qui moa los n' ē bar a weang*, "buy me oil for ten bars." *Ah yill ēh rē m' mo'i*, "I am drunk with spirits."

§ In the common way of speaking, *hinkēh* is expressed by *'k*: as, *ū kui 'k ko nga ayain*, "he took it from amongst them."

|| *n'* stands for *ko* or *ko-kē*: as, *n' pall ē men bull*, "in six days;"—*ēnang ē tre nga n' ah moi*, "the day in which I came."

*Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection
with other Words.*

m' pin nēh mē n' qui, "buy oil for me;" *loa n' kung-
gbo n' wong ma ka ku mē*, "when finished send them
to me;" *Book tre ha ūborr hoa Jesus*, "the book of
the generation of Jesus;" *ah kē rē raē tre ngho moa
wang lēh Furry*, "I saw the letter which thou didst
send by Furry."

Ah hvoy hallē keh moa ku mē killēh, "I am glad to
see thee at my house:" *kū* with *lēh* signifies "within."
Loa womb ay tre ko ko kamp, "when the king's canoe
goes to the colony." *Kunny woa ko ko-kē Sabah*,
"Kunny is going to Sabah;" or it is expressed thus:
Kunny woa ko ko Sabah kē. *Hallē pin sēlonkobeh*,
"to buy sheep." *Lah lo ko kamp ah?* "what news
in the camp?" *Ah tick ko shung atook*, "I landed
on the sand." *Yuck me ko moa killeh*, "guide me to
thy house," or "into, &c." *Bēhlēh he boa yuck kill-
hallē woa*, "till we are able to build a house for him."
No pokan to hinka London, "this man comes from
London." *N' ko me dere*, "go with me." *Lum tre
ngho cheh bim ngha Foy*, "the Word was with
God."

I have met with prepositions connected with sub-
stantives in the following manner :

rum atook on a tree

kick tre wayling behind the hill

ushall u tre lill over the river.

kill tre ëboñ before the house
 tofoi ayain in the woods
 ko killeh in the house
 kick allo'h down the hill
 messah allo'h under the table.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following is a list of the principal Conjunctions :

nu }	..... and	yeh because
ngaha }		lahna wherefore
lo }	..... if	tha then
lon }		kērēh but
leh that		kin as
hallē for, because		num yet

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngaha rubah, " God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy."

Abram kum Isaak, ngaha Isaak kum Jakob, ngaha Jakob kum Juda ngaha ë pintre woa: " Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren."

Lo ah hun; "if I come;" *lon yoo mon gba*, "if you please."

Ah tú'i rē leh ngha ko wong mī moa loa keleng, "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Hallē yeh ania he ngha boa rē wem rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ē gbim ē; *kereh a loihehn*, "I saw only smoke; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing *or*, *nor*. The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, *No bull woa bē hallē ko me dere, lo peh chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmē*; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim." —"Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man; but of God. The Bulloms say thus: *Ngha nah peh kum chin ha nkong ma, chin ha ndyall nghē, chin kē ētennin ē no; kerek hēh Foy*: i. e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh, not of the will of man; but of God."

CHAPTER IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

There are several little words in the Bulom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker: as,

Ahgbo! ah kun la porren hallë wong buyah kë yah më, "Oh!" or, "Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother."

Ah! ngha nyettë he won, "Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now."

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ëchall ë, "Poor me! I have been awake all night."

Yaangn! watch keleng, "Really! indeed it is a fine watch."

E'h yah sum ùtereng a to, "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have done with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lëhlë! "behold!" *nkëh,* "see;" *gbo nìhlë.* "look only;" *ntú'i,* "hear."

Yëengn! "hush! silence!"

Shenó'h! "welcome!"

ëëh n' lap } "fie! shame!"
oh n' lap }

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, *n, nín, hm, &c.*

CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Bulloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows :

- 1 Bull.
- 2 ting, or ninting.
- 3 rah, or minrah.
- 4 hewl, or ninhewl.
- 5 men, or main.
- 6 mainbull.
- 7 mainting.
- 8 mainrah.
- 9 mainhewl.
- 10 woang.
- 11 woang nu bull.
- 12 woang nu ninting.
- 13 woang nu pinrah.
- 14 woang nu ninhewl.
- 15 woang nu ninmen.
- 16 woang nu mainbull.
- 17 woang nu mainting.
- 18 woang nu mainrah.
- 19 woang nu mainhewl.
- 20 tone, or toang, a score.
- 100 toang u men—i. e. *five score*, or, kemēh.
- 1000 ukemēh tewoang—i. e. *an hundred tens*.

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing *lë* to the cardinals : as, *lëbull*, *lëting*, *lërah*, &c., "once, twice, thrice," &c. They make a particular distinction also of *ñsc'h*, the first; and *lulan*, the last. *Tëyain* are all those that are between *ñsc'h* and *lulan*.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining *one* by *u*, and all the rest by *ah* : as, *u bull u bull*, "one by one;" *a ting ah ting*, "two by two;" *ah rah ah rah*, "three by three;" *ah hewl ah hewl*, "four by four."

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them ; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN NSEH.

FABLE I.

*Epeh nga Ekulung.**The Elephant and the Goat.*

Epeh a nga ekulung
nga ka poke rē hallē

The elephant and the
goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghanh ko kē sonlah hallē fō'h nghan ayain. Epeh woa n' dīm ubonneh woa, nu kissy, woa n'ka tehm woa; nu dīm u hoā woa; nu kissy: sonlah nghan leh: la bē an dīm. Yah mo yuck kē traal bomung tre, wonno gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallē chēh kē anim eh; kērēh wonno peh tamō yeo, loā u shee gbo dīm: u mā mē kēh k tē-foll. . Woa yuck nghan kē traal bomung tre, nu ū sem hallē lēhlē nghan. Yeh nggho nghanh gboo oh nghan wenth ē pall ē, bēhlēh foy nggho, ka pēh pēē kē; nghan n'ko hin kē ūtērēng atook hallē wickin n'konteh nghan. Ekulung woa n'trip hallē gboo kē nghan hallē sum ēsam. Epeh yēē woa: Tehmbah! yēh moa nim sum ah? c'h! yah sum ūtērēng u to, yah cheh leh kung ko, yah moa hirr.

about *which of them* could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant *made his speech*; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you* eats most I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. When they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, Friend! what, doest thou chew yet? The goat re-

**Yeh ngbo epeh ka kin na
tsoi tofiah; na emang ufob
nim.**

**Lah leh! lo n keb no
mi ma woa minta *hale yeh*
chin gbo nyerick buling
kin mun tre: mi ma minta
ah nim ah n sheen ko loa
ngha mattun kull.**

UTENN TĒYAIN.

***Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh
no tre.***

**Turma ngha kill ngha
ka cheh ko lēmēan ngha
bum mi mo'i Sighno. Kill
nga leh, Tehmbah hē
kull ma. Turma *nga leh*:
Ah mintahn, Kill *nga
leh*: Be'h! hē kull ma.
Turma *nga leh*: nko ma**

**plied: Aye! ah heigh!
I chew this rock; and when
I have done with this, I
shall take hold of thee.
Then the elephant fled into
the woods, and to this day
did not come out.**

**That is to say: if thou
seest any person, be not
proud because he is not
in all things like thee: be
not bold (or impudent)
against people, thou know-
est not in what place they
are hidden.**

FABLE II.

***The Chameleon, the Mon-
key, and the Palm-wine-
Maker.***

**The chameleon and the
monkey were gone to vi-
siting, and met with the
wine of Sighno. Monkey
said, Friend, let us drink
it. Chameleon replied,
I am not bold enough.
Monkey said: Puh! let us**

kull. Woa tang loa nu
 hull ma gbeeng nu tull;
 ngha chang; ahwaia mo'i
 lo wayling u keh u nyë tre
 m bussle, woa cheh ngha
 wayling *lemplep* woa
 bom ngha, nu yëe *nghe*
leh: hin ah woa kull oh
 mo'i meah? Kill *nghe leh*:
 chin yang woa. Turma u
 hiam la. Kill *nghe leh*
 yeh peh la hiam kē, nleh
 lē he; wonao gbo rinket
 yee tha woa kull oh ma.
 Nu chang, nu sem, nu
 ngha leh: nleh lē yee,
 yah rinket ē? woa soh m
 turma leh: mun ma u
 chang yee, lo peh gbo leh
 nyillin. U peh chang ah,
 nu sem ah, woa nrinket.
 Kill *nghe leh*: nkē no-
 kull-oh-mo'i tukehn. Lang-
 bang tre woa yettē turma
 nu bung woa gbeeng nu
 mail, nu ngha leh: *ah lap*
ah woa rē hallē kill, yah
 ma dyē moa rē.

drink it. Chameleon said:
 Go thou drink it. He
 climbed up, and drank
 plenty and came down;
 and they went on. The
 owner of the wine walked
 after them, and saw the
 wet footsteps; he follow-
 ed them quickly and over-
 took them, and asked,
 saying; Who is he that
 drank my wine? The mon-
 key said: I am not he.
 The chameleon denied it.
 Monkey said: As it is de-
 nied in *this way*, look at
 us—he that staggers, the
 same is he (that) drank it;
 and he walked, he stood
 still, and said: Look, do
 I stagger? He said to the
 chameleon: Thou also
 shouldst walk if thou art
 not drunk. He passed,
 and he stood still; he
 staggered. The monkey
 said: See! the wine-drink-
 er is not hidden. The
 man took hold of the cha-
 meleon and beat him

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bum *yotha*. Turma ngha leh : hë tú'in yotha to : kill ngha leh : ayëö! ah kay. Turma ngha leh m' bu'll, hë ngho tú'in. Nu ko kui u babang nu troff ngho dyom, ngho he'h gbo woo, ngho nume. Ah ma tre ngha moi nu ngha yëë la. Turma ngha leh : ah shee lan, yah kë ëgbim ë ; kereh ah loikehn loa npëah kill ngha leh : yah ngho. Turma ngha leh : yeh woa la hiam kë, gbo lëhlë he tësuh, no-tú'in-oh-yotha tukehñ ; peh lëhlë turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ng*ha leh wicky yeo pëah kill ; kill peh wicky ah tha kin

much, and dismissed him, and said : *I forgive thee for monkey's sake* ; or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee ; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)

They went forward, and met a farm prepared for burning. The chameleon said ; Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied : Aye ! I won't. The chameleon said : Stay ! let us burn it ; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire ; it burnt but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said : I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said : I also (*viz.* innocent). The chameleon said : As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be

haje tēr. Peh yēttēē woa
nu ngha bung woa, nu
gbath woa u bēē, la bull
woa ngha loi kith, nu loin
tofeah.

hid. The chameleon's
hands were examined, and
found to be clean, and he
said: Stretch out the mon-
key's hands. As the mon-
key stretched out, they
looked as if they were
black; he was taken hold
of, and they beat him and
struck him with a blow,
that left his head short,
and entered into the
woods.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth
ngha ka ko rē wamna trim
nrick ngho ko foē kē tēg-
banthama. Unah sem nu
lēhlē kull oh ēghim ē tre
nghē chang foē k kull, u
ngha leh: loa woa ko;
kereh boranth ko kull oh
ēghim ē tre nghē chin ēg-
birr kull; nhang seng-
him mīa. Unah peh ka

THE LAST FABLE.

*The Caterpillar and the
Land Tortoise.*

The caterpillar and the
tortoise went to travel in
the time of famine, and
came into the neighbour-
ing countries; the cater-
pillar stood and looked
where the most smoke
was coming from, and
said, thither he would go;
but the tortoise should go
where there was not much

moi ko woa ah u bonth
 gbo peh gbill erum egbir;
 kereh boranth u bum peh
 nikre udyo keleng folo'h.
 Unah kehn yain keleng ko
 lo moll oh kull nu *ween*
 nu kim, kon ko kë bo-
 ranth; u bum woa u
 kung dyo nu wainy kuss;
 u moi gbo nu gbine, u
 folahfolah nga leh: Tehm-
 bah n' hun ka. Boranth
 nga leh: ah kay. Ah
 chang ah pumah. Unah
 nga leh: n'wainy kuss?
 Boranth nga leh, ah loe
 gbo nitoone. Unah nga
 leh: n'ka më ma oh! nu
 chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu
 ah pum kin mun nu ka ka
 woa *ma* nu kung ma dyo.

Boranth nga leh: n'kë!

smoke. They both parted: the caterpillar came to his (place chosen) and found only much wood heaped up; but the tortoise met very good victuals prepared. The caterpillar did not see a good place for his lodging, *withdrew* himself and fled, went to the tortoise, met him having finished eating, and placing away the remainder. The caterpillar came and peeped, whispering said: My good friend, come here. The tortoise replied: I will not, I have done filling my belly. The caterpillar said: Did you put away the remainder? Tortoise said: I left but a little. Caterpillar said: Give it to me! bring it (that) I also (may) eat and be filled like thyself; and he gave it to him and he finished eating.

The tortoise said: Be-

loa gbeh yeh *ng̃ha no-ko-*
no mí ma woa *ng̃ha yam*
 fa moa peh lamleh kull oh
 ēgbim ē tre *ng̃he kull*, loa
 ūdyo koēh, *bēshēlēh* la
 chin ng̃ho ní; lo peh moa
 sotoh rē *leh* mí ma na ka
 min.

hold! when thou walkest
with(thy) *neighbour*, thou
 must not deceive him.
 Thou thoughtest, where
 there is smoke there is
 food; *not knowing* that it
 is not there. If thou hadst
 obtained *it* thou wouldest
 not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,

Yuckno tre ha raē
 to woa moa ka uwahlin
 mainbull ha tē ubokoh:
 ní pin neh me nqui moaloa
 ní ē bar a woang, loa ní
 kung gbo níwong ma ka ku
 mē: lo m boa soto'h sēsok,
 m pin neh me *ng̃ha nu*
 wong *ng̃ha ubor ubull*. Ah
 lengkeh bay tre, ē pintre
ng̃ha ē wantē mē bulēing.
 Yah moa ko hallē keh
 moa chong. Yah leh,

Yah me,

Traak moa,

HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812,

My Mother,

The bearer of this
 letter will deliver to thee
 six fathoms of blue baft.
 Buy for me oil, ten bars
 worth; when done, send
 it to me. If thou canst
 get any fowls, buy me
 them and send all toge-
 ther. My compliments
 to the king and all my
 brothers and sisters. I
 shall come to see you
 by and by. I am,

My Mother,

Thy Son,

HINNEH.

Yongroo, Bankieley, 1812,
Traak mē,

Ah kē rē raē tre
ngho moa wong leh Furry,
ngha boko'h tre ; nqui ma
chirock kē loko to ; kereh
vah moa keh m pum, *to*
boa gbo. Sēsok kung moa
re pin nēh hallē ē bar ah
mainting yah moa ngho
wong oh *loa* wom bay tre
ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp.
Kunny woa rē weh ; woa
ko ko kē Yēhmē hallē so-
to'h nýerick hallē pin lon-
kobeh ngha sēnar halle
woa. *Hē bē an tēring ka*.
Ah Timanēē ngha bē ūkam
ūgbir, ngha ah tu'i rē leh
ngha ko wong mī moa loa
keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy
hē marr ah la rē ; hallē
yeh ania hē ngha *boa rē*
wom rah ngha fuf mībell.
Ah bē an peh din hallē
fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak mē,

Yah moa,

SHEELOH.

Yongroo, Fēbrasty, 1812.
My Son,

I have seen the
letter which thou sentest
by Furry, and the baft ;
palm oil it scarce this
time ; but I shall look (for)
some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy
for thee seven bars' worth.
I shall send them to thee
whenever the king goes to
the Colony. Kunny is
well ; Woa is going to
Yehme to get goods to
buy sheep and bullocks
for him. *We have no*
ivorys here. The Tima-
nees have much cal-
wood, and I understand
that they sent it away at a
good price.

The slave trade is en-
tirely done. We are glad
about it ; for now our
people are able to plant
and to make palm-oil. I
have nothing more to say.

I am, my Son,

Thy Mother,

SHEELOH.

Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah parang
 ah tick ko shung atook
 loa keh níchah traak pin-
 trē woa. Ah ngha leh;
 yuck me ko moa killeh.
 Loa he chenchah ko ah
 kyo Kehfoyno u chall
 woa tum oh buyah; Yah
 yēē: *yeh, kē?* u kunan
 min leh peh kum woa rē
 ha keh. Ah ka woa pen-
 tēlēh uboh, ah fohm woa,
 leh u hun ku moa killēh;
 kērēh ū chōe tittkeh kin
 Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh lu-
 koh foll tē woa ngha
 aloonk woa! Hē nā way
 rē foy mama hallē ndē-
 rick n chēh kē, hē na
 nghēll hall ngha woa u
 hvoy. Lo mī boa rē sotoh
 ayin, ngha nyērīck dyē
 behleh he bōa yuck kill
 hallē langbang monēh tre
 n kunan lān yuckno tre.
 Yah leh

Tehm moa,

SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday after-
 noon I landed on the sand
 beech, where I met with
 thy brother's son. I told
 him to conduct me to thy
 house, and when we were
 going, I saw a blind man:
 he sat; he begged alms.
 I asked him: *What is
 this?* He told me that he
 was born without sight. I
 gave him a piece of bread,
 and told that he should
 come to thy house; but
 he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing
 to be entrusted with eyes
 and with limbs. We
 should give God thanks
 for the thing continued
 to us. We should endea-
 vour to make him glad.
 If thou canst obtain a
 lodging and things to eat
 for the poor man, till we
 can build a house for him,
 tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend,

SHACKA.

From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

SECT. I.

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

SECT. II.

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre*, "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre*, "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a

different thing in the possessive case ; as, " my father's house," " the king's palace," " the chief's son ;" the Bulloms say thus : *kill appa mē tre traak sukono tre*. They cannot place " father " before " house," " chief " before " son," without giving it quite a different signification. Thus : *wom bay tre*, is " the king's vessel ;" but, *bay wom tre*, is " the vessel's king," or " the king of the vessel ;" i. e. " captain, commander of the vessel."

In some cases *ha* or *hoa* is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case ; as, *book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus*, " the book of the generation of Jesus ;" *yah ha John*, " the mother of John ;" *mala-ha ha Foy*, " the angel of God ;" *bay ha ah Jew tre*, " king of the Jews." But to say the king's house, it cannot be said, *bay ha kill tre*, which signifies " the king of the house," as above ; *bay wom tre*, " the king of the canoe." It must be said then, *wom bay tre*, " the king's canoe," and *kill bay tre*, " the king's house."

SECT. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all ; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

SECT. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood : as, *ah yeh ma hallē perren*, " I desire to learn ;" *ah moi rē hallē keh moa*,

"I came to see thee." But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb : as, *yah moa ko hallä keh*, "I shall come to see thee;"—literally, "I thee go to see;" *woa moa ka uwahltn mainball*, "he will give thee six fathoms;" *kērēh yah moa keh m'poom*, "but I shall look for some for thee,"—literally, "but I thee see some;" *yah moa ngha wong*, "I shall send them to thee," or "I thee them send."

SECT. V.

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah*, *ēh*, and *oh* are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.

Ah is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

ēh is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko* and *ku* : as, *ko mē kill ēh*, "unto my house;" *ku mē kill ēh*, "within my house."

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments : such are, *a*, *ē*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *n* and *m*.

a, *ē*, and *u* in general follow words beginning with them : as, *ayin a tre*, "the place;" *ēhang ē tre*

"the day," (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); *ā borrr, u bull*, "all at once, together."

NOTE.—*ē* is used oftentimes to point out questions, like *ah*: as, *nko mē dere ē?* "dost thou go with me?" *m' bē fē'h ē?* "hast thou money?"

k, *n*, and *m* are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

n and *l* are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44; besides this, *n* is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle *yeo*, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kerch wonno peh tamo yeo, loa u shes gbo din, u ma mē keh k tēfoll*; "but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:"—*wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull ohma*, "whosoever staggers, the same drank it:"—*ū chang yeo lo peh gbo leh ūyillin*, "pass by if thou art not drunk."

Pall ē tre lehneh he chang atook yeo: ūdyo konno hē sotok, ūfoll u tre kono hē beng yeo; trim bulēing ma hē kunan tēk Foy woa rē ko tukeh; "the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven."

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bullom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endea-

voured to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre	}	Kunny the old man
fo'h		spoke.
wom bay tre		the king's canoe.
traak pintrë woa.....		his brother's son.
hin ah ngha ngho ah ? ...		who made it?
u yuck ngha rë gboat ..	}	he carried them away in-
		deed.
u chee ah ngho		he brought it.
u loi rë ka hallë sotoh feh		he staid here to get money.
lon yoo Foy yah ko ësho .	}	if God please I go in the
		morning.
ngha ka ihill ë Shacka ...		they gave him name Shacka.
ngho pay rë ùpëlëh ngha	}	it is filled with rice and
küss küss		Indian corn.
unghandyëkën nanlah gbir		he made himself very rich.
ah tumdy book hallë moa		I asked a book from him.
ania tre ngha rë kath hallë	}	the people are strong for
bay ngha		their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngha	}	the Bulloms are hard for
kath hallë yeome		their sovereign.

u wüll ë bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa më	he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke tra woa	the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kë won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh n' yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bë woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulëing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngaha bë rë n' ning hallë shinny turr tre	they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
mungkun ka moi	the end is come.
ah sarrah woa.....	I hate him.
ah sarrah wondy la bë la	I hate him, <i>that is the rea- son, or because</i> , I hate him.
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
nghe marraa	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yëhma hallë perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rë hallë keh moa	I came to see thee.
woa kuan me hallë ngaha nghe	he told me to do it.
yeh moa loa	what price?
yeh nyehma la?	what dost thou want for it?
ah yill eh rë m' m'o'i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utock ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rë ko naë.....	he is in the road.
woa rë turr tre	he is in the town.
ko moi ë bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ëbar ating	it exceeds two bars.
nghe m' pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

nghe tēuen ta chang ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh nha moi ka kē u nha	when they came here, he
la.....	did it.
ah moi rē ka ēnang.....	I came <i>here</i> to day.
trim lan tre u moi ka.....	at that time he came <i>here</i> .
kill bay tre	the king's house.
lak no pokau tre	the man's wife.
pok noma tre	the wife's husband.
traak bay tre	the king's son.
u nha rē din ah kēlēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself.
peh gbitty ah Yack	they condemned Jack, or
	Jack is condemned.
ū kon kē won eh	he went to him.
ah sem nha alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ko atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko nha ayaing...	he took it from among them.
konno n' soto'h yeo.....	which thou receivest.
hin ah woa sotoh ngho ?	who received it?
nyērīck ha n' bay tre ...	things belonging to the
	king
hin ah woa bay tre ?	who is king ?
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?	who was king ?
yah la	it is I.
mun moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, or it is we.
nghang nha la	you are they, or it is you.
ngha la	they are they, or it is they.
ngha rē ah n'ia kēlēng ...	they are good people
u nha lan	he did not.

chin woa ngha la	not he did it.
no-kull-oh-mo"i tukehn ...	thewine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikehn loa m pēah	{ but I did not enter the hands there.
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hinehn	{ I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
ugboll u woa ko ka hinehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row.
ah kay kull	I will not drink.
h tullē ngho	{ make it come down, or take it down.
hoa moa	it is thine.
hoa moa ē ?.....	is it thine ?
ēnang ē tre ngha n ah moi ka kē oh	{ the day in which I came here
ayin a tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the place where I dwell.
ayin a tre ka l'ah hinkēh kull	{ the place where I come from
kill tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the house where I dwell.
loa u hinkah ?.....	where does he come from?
loa n chōe ah ?	where dost thou dwell ?
u cho'h rē fōhsa	he fought mightily.
u shee rē fohsa	he knows much.
u dyo rē fohsa	he ate much.
ah gburekan fohsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
m pē kay rē ?	{ art thou well ? or hast thou been well through the day ?
n shach ah re ?	{ hast thou been well dur- ing the night ?

m moa rē weh ?	art thou well ?
hīm ah woa bet tunga ? ...	who settled the palaver ?
n̄lum moa woa ngho kē ?	are these thy words ?
ah hvoy hallē keh moa ko mē killeh	I am glad to see thee at my house.
inkanta fongfol u tre	shut the door.
n̄ foh mē leo	tell it me.
n̄foh ma woa cheh nang foh ah ?	what language did he speak ?
peh suntah woa rē ?	he was struck.
ū chang mē rē u shull ...	he is taller than I.
epeh chang suay hallē bo- mung	an elephant larger than a horse.
Yongroo loi lē bomung kin Tolung.....	Yongroo is as large as Tolung.
papa'h mē woa bē rē fe'h kin ha moa.....	my father has as much money as thine.
ēwantim ē keleng	good girls.
ewantim ē lippy.....	beautiful girls.
hē kon	let us go.
hē ko hē tissung.....	let us go to play.
moa mē ko dere ē ?	dost thou go with me ?
n̄ ko mē dere	go with me.
ah kay.....	I will not.
ah bē po bull	I have but one.
Foy u po bull.....	Is there but one God ?
po bull	one only.
moa pong lokoh	thou throwest time.
loa moa fo'h ?.....	what dost thou say ?
n̄ka mē	give me.
moa ka mē	thou givest me.

moa mē ka ē!.....	dost thou give me?
moa tú'i n' Susoo ē?	{ dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tú'i m' pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tú'i	I don't understand.
ilill ē woa ngho gbeh	{ he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.....	{ this woman's husband is gone.
lo boa gbo	if possible.
ngho moi tēnen ah?	how old art thou?
ngnom bē ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, n'ko mē yeo dere	friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho	it is finished.
ukissy	the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell	January.
Bankleley	February.
Gbakroon	March.
Yanthēmēē	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ē bomung ...	June.
Gbootha	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'h	September.
Thanantēah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES.

<i>Of Men.</i>	<i>Of Women.</i>
Hinneh.	Farma.
Furry.	Kumbah.
Kunny.	Warrah.
Shackah.	Yirmah.
Sabah.	Yambah,
Gbannah.	Kanny.
Ballah.	Kohny.
Kongbeh	Kutah.
Bonkeh.	Bintah.
Shembeh.	Sheelo'h.
Limbah.	Chirrah.
Tambah.	Mayin.
Secky.	Bahley.
Serry.	Yehley.
Tunkah.	Henny.
Menkey.	Bo"inkēh.

<i>Of Towns.</i>	<i>Of Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kommem	pah Menkey	50
Robenkēh	nen Ballah.....	50
Tolung	pah Bussom	30

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Manoh	pah Manoh	30
Tagery	pah Tunkah	50
Boom	Sopereh	20
Lonkeh	Dalamodu	300
Kamasundu	Henny (a woman)	15
Tétrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh	pah Peter	25

VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.

A.

- Ah!..... an interjection.
ah yes.
ah the personal pronoun of the
first person singular.
ah stands at the end of sentences
merely to point them out to
be questions : as, *loa ní choc*
ah? where dost thou dwell ?
ah follows active verbs without
any signification.
ahamē mine own.
ahamoa thine own.
ahawoa his own.
ahahē our own.
ahano your own.
ahangha their own.

ahgboh !	an interjection—oh !
adurēh	inhabitants.
ahwain	owner.
akpilbah	plenty, a great many.
alloh .....	.. down, under.
an	a negative particle—no, not ; <i>hē</i> <i>bē an</i> , I have not.
appa	master, father.
atook } ētook }	..... above, on.
ayēē	in, within, inward.
ayin	a place, somewhere.
n̄ ayin	no where.
ayin-bulēng ...	in all places, every where.
ayin a chillang	another place.
ayin a bull	in one place, together.
ayaing	amidst, amongst.
ayain ayain ...	yes, true.
tēyain	the middle ones, the middle of the body.

B.

hallē baan	to anoint.
babang	a fire-brand.
bah	great, father of many children.
bah Hinnēh ...	great Hinnēh ; as, Alexander the Great.
bah me	my father.
Bah Tukeh	Father of heaven, God.
hallē ball	to sin, trespass.

- hallë ballang } ... to write.
 gball }
 ballo *or* barry a palaver house, court house.
 balma a country knife.
 bannah a plantain—pl. *n*.
 bang evil, bad ; a chain,
 hallë bang ní loonk ... to bend the knees, kneel.
 Bankleley February.
 bar a bar,—value of three shillings
 and six pence ; in Sierra
 Leone, a dollar, or five shil-
 lings.
 hallë bass to sweep.
 batankah a potatoe.
 batto a cutlass.
 bay king.
 lë bay kingdom.
 bay lë moa thy kingdom.
 hallë baykëh to put in mind, remember, re-
 mind ; rule.
 hallë bay të pil..... to lay eggs.
 baylay }
 behlēh } until, except.
 be'h no.
 hallë bë to have, to possess.
 hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
 bēlang sideways, privately.
 ballēh a sail—pl. *tö*.
 bellung side, edge, border ; *ë bellung ë*
tting, on both sides ; *u bel-*
lung u bull, on one side.

- hallë bempah to circumcise.
 u bempah circumcision.
 ben old.
 benah parents, elders, old people.
 hallë beng to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
 hallë beng u gbellling to ring the bell.
 bencheleh a bench.
 hallë benkir to habituate, accustom, endure.
 bëng a board.
 berikēh goods, merchandize.
 berikēhno a merchant.
 beseck a broom.
 besheleh not knowing: compound of *bé'h*,
 not; *shce*, know; *leh*, it.
 bet a box.
 hallë bett to cut.
 hallë bett tunga to cut or settle palaver.
 bettelo'h the lower part of the belly;
 loins.
 bick a coarse mat.
 bikēh storm, tornado.
 bim ngha along with.
 hallë boa to be able (can).
 boi a servant (maid).
 bokòh baft, European cloth.
 bomu }
 bomung } large, great.
 bonno... speech, apology, defence, ex-
 cuse, (*see dim*).
 boolung the place where the sun sets;
 west.

- boolung downward.
- hallë booss to skin, to undress.
- bongha pity, sympathy, sorrow.
- hallë bonth to meet with, or find something.
- borr } { generation, line of descend-
uborr } { ance
- hallë bú'i to dig.
- bulëing all.
- bull the head; number one.
- bú'll a story, falsehood, lie.
- hallë bum to meet.
- hallë bungul to whet, sharpen.
- hallë buntëe..... to rub the skin; to wash, bathe.
- buntha a parable.
- hallë buss *or* gboss... to bark.
- hallë buffle to be cold.
- hallë conth u buffle... to catch cold.
- buffle cold.
- u buffle u gbir . colder.
- ngcho chang buffle coldest.
- hallë bussle to be wet.
- buttong button.
- büttüll green, not ripe.
- buyah a gift, alms.

C.

- Chah *or* }
chenchah } ... yesterday.
- hallë chëh *or* choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
- chëh here.

- hallë chall to sit down.
 hallë chakomam to chew.
 hallë chang to pass ; to be better than
 others ; to pass by ; to go on.
 hallë chëë (ah)..... to bring.
 hallë chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim :
 nko ngha chemm el, go warn
 them.
 chenchah yesterday.
 cherry wisdom.
 cheerah palaver, civil business that is
 talked of at the bar ; or,
 merely the speaking of the
 palaver, a trial.
 chillang another.
 chinchy a plate—pl. ë.
 chin or chain... not.
 chirock scarce, scarcely, seldom.
 hallë chissung to sneeze.
 hallë chòh to fight.
 chom a round low seat like a foot-
 stool ; stool.
 chong by and by.
 hallë choo or chew... to stab, to pierce with a point-
 ed weapon ; to inform ; to
 warn ; to caution.
 hallë choomoot to tickle.
 hallë chossung to suck the teeth (considered
 by Africans as a very great
 affront.)

hallë chuck to twist; to spin.

chuln night.

chull ayain..... midnight.

hallë chum to break a nut ; to fire a gun
or an arrow.

hallë chum pëah..... to break the arm, or to bend
the elbows.—To have a right
idea of this word, it must be
observed, that when the
common Bullom comes to
see the king, he kneels down
before his majesty, touches
the ground with his elbows
and forehead at once, and,
prostrating himself thus, says,
Sukòhty, which he repeats
thrice ; to which the king
answers thrice, *m' bah, m' bah,*
m' bah. After this ceremony,
the subject ventures to draw
nearer to his majesty, and
shakes hands with him.

Hence we may make use of

hallë chum pëah as, to worship, reverence, ho-
nour, adore.

chundal bad, lewd, lustful.

hallë choe chundal ... to be lewd.

noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
strumpet.

M

nopokan chundal a lustful man.
hallë chung to dish ; to take up victuals.

D

Deedth the second day after to-morrow.
dere with.
dëring hair—pl. ë.
ëdëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.
dees heavy.
deesul heavier.
ngcho chang dees heaviest.
dëwoodh death.
din thing : *ah bë an din*, I have nothing.
dinteh white (*see linteh*).
hallë dim to speak, plead, apologize.
hallë dim ubonnoh ... to make a speech, apology.
dyack the day after to-morrow.
dyall flesh, body.
hallë dyo to eat.
hallë dyëë to kill.
dyeeno a murderer.
dyom fire.
hallë du'i to steal.
du'ino a thief.

E.

E a particle used between the nouns and adjectives. It

forms a great many plurals of nouns, like *ah*, *n*, *tē*, *sē*. It is placed at the end of sentences, like *ah*, to point out the sentence to be a question: as, *mon mē ko dere ē?* dost thou go with me?

ēboll	.....	before.
ēchang	.....	a tooth—pl. <i>āchang</i> .
ēdē	.....	yams.
ēēh n lap	}	... ah! shame!
oh n lap		
ēfui	.....	bragging, boasting.
ēgbim	.....	smoke.
ē'h	.....	interjection, expressing surprise, wonder.
ēhell	.....	salt.
ēlack	.....	a wonder.
ēhook	.....	a hook.
ēkolo'h	.....	cockles.
ēkulung	.....	a goat—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ēlorr	.....	ugliness, deformity.
ēnarr	.....	a bullock—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ēnang	.....	to-day.
ēpēh	.....	an elephant—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ēpēh	.....	a corpse, dead body.
ēpēhlē	.....	grace, favour.
ēpang	.....	the moon.
ēpang ē bomung	.....	the great moon; June.

- ẽrick..... a thing—pl. *ń*.
 ẽrong a mountain—pl. *ń*.
 ńrong the pl. of *ẽrong*, signifies a
 mask.
 ẽrong ẽtook ... the top of a mountain.
 ẽsho..... morning, the time when the
 sun rises.
 ẽsok..... a fowl—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽsoy..... coals.
 ẽshang..... ants.
 ẽtámẽ a key—pl. *ń*.
 ẽtook above, upward, on ; the place
 where the sun rises ; east.
 ẽting..... a baboon—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽtùh..... an anchor.
 ẽtùh..... an iron pot—pl. *ńtùh*.
 ẽtu'í..... a mortar—pl. *ńtú'í*.
 ẽvay..... a bird—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽway oysters.
 ẽyou... a fish—pl. *sẽsoo* and *susẽẽ*.

F.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Feh | money. |
| hallë fë | to cut the throat. |
| hallë foë | to go out. |
| foë | out. |
| hallë foh m' | to speak, tell. |
| fohmēhn | not speaking. |
| n'foh | language. |
| hallë foko'h | to deliver, fetch out. |

- hallë folafolah** to whisper.
hallë foll to give over work ; to rest.
 foll rest, quietness.
 foll an eye—pl. *tëfoll*.
hallë fonkong to bleed.
hallë fook to come from, come out.
hallë fool to blow.
 foro'h baft.
 foso'h strength, power, might.
 fohsa strongly, powerfully, mightily.
 Foy sky, heaven, God.
 fongfo'll a door;—*inkanta fongfoll a tre*, shut the door.
 fui the floating of any thing ; the pressing of palm-oil out of the nuts ; the coming-out of the oil ; the making oil.
hallë fui to make palm-oil.
hallë fuiyung to float on water ; swim.
 fu'kah sour oranges.
 ní fülūng salt water.
 fun manner, habit.
 fung a rice store.
 Furry a man's name.
 furr family.
 furr backbiting.

G.

- Gbahot** publicly.
Gbakroon March.

hallē gball to write:
 ugball writing.
 gballno a writer.
 gballō'h a blacksmith's shop.
 gbamfā'h a portmanteau; a bag—pl. fā.
 hallē gban to rub, anoint the skin with
 palm-oil.
 gbannah the title of the headman next
 to the king in power.
 gbang to-morrow.
 gbantama surrounding, neighbouring
 country.
 gbankang pooto an umbrella.
 hallē gbassy } ... { to clear up, divide; bear tes-
 hallē gbassky } ... { timony.
 hallē gbath to strike with the fist; to
 thump.
 hallē gbanthē to pluck.
 gbassah a handkerchief.
 gbeak a rudder.
 hallē gbēeng to take an oath; to swear;—
 mboa rē gbēeng ē? canst
 thou swear to it?
 hallē gbēh (yeh) to walk about, travel.
 ugbēh walk.
 gbēhno walker, traveller.
 gbēlling a bell.
 hallē gbēlleng to search, examine, note, ob-
 serve; to look at any thing
 with attention.

gbemot the blossom of a tree.

gbeng glory.

gbēngí much.

hallē gbēngí to have authority, power, influence.

gbengbe'h pepper.

gbengbah restless, uncomfortable (of sleep).

hallē gbent to hurt any member of the body by a cut or blow, so as to leave a mark ; to mark, to carve.

hallē gbentē to seize.

gbentick seizing, catching.

gbet..... a ring—pl. *ní*.

hallē gbenthle to surprize, to catch unawares..

gberē no.

gbere'h severity.

gbe rreh flour, meal.

gbirr much.

hallē gbing to finish.

hallē gbinghirr..... to threaten.

hallē gbill to heap up wood for burning.

hallē gbitty (ah) to condemn.

gbitty yendy ... condemnation; judgment on thyself.

gbo only, ever.

gboll } ... { heart, mind ; *ugboll u bomung*,

ugboll } ... { a large heart ; *proud*.

gborolo'h..... the chin.

- hallë gboss (buss) ... to bark;—*tumoi woa gboss*, the dog barks.
- Gbootha July.
- gbothlah stunted; hindered from growth; not so large as common.
- hallë gboo (oh)..... to stoop down, so as to be able to feed (animals).
- hallë gbookë to belch, strain.
- gbum dust.
- gbuss smell.
- hallë gbus ngha to order; to command.
- gbus nghano ... a commander.
- hallë gburrikan..... to run.
- gbürükūmp ... a sea tortoise.
- gbūt or gbet ... a ring—pl. *n̄*.
- hallë gby to charge a person with a crime; to impute.

H.

- Ha here.
- ha of, on.
- haloh which.
- hallë..... about, for, to.
- hankirr a rib—pl. *ë*.
- hatë belonging to black—*ha* and *të*.
- harah të blue baft.
- hallë he'h to embark; to glimmer, glow (fire)
- hëlëh the sea.
- hë..... pron. we.

heng.....	wind.
hill	a lugar, plantation.
hallë bin	to lay down; to rest.
hallë hinë	cause to lay down.
hinehn	not laid down; not at rest; uneasy.
hinakin	ourselves.
hinating	we, both.
hallë hinka	to come from.
hinkeh	from, sometime depoted by <i>k</i> only.
hallë hiam	to deny.
hallë hirr	to cross; to go over.
hallë hirrick	to carry over; to translate.
hoa	of, on.
hallë hong	to blow a whistle.
horah	baft.
horah dinteh ...	white baft.
horah të ...	blue baft.
hallë hun	to come.
hallë hvoy	to be glad.
hvoy	a cloud.

I.

Ilillë	name.
indë	boiled rice.
inokulung	white rice.
iss	an interjection, denoting con- tempt.

K.

- ka *and* ka-kë here,
 kaballuh as as.
 hallë ka *or* kah to give.
 karëry paper.
 m kallem palm-wine.
 kamokòh master.
 hallë kunga to do any thing bad; to com-
 mit sin.
 kanslung stubbornness, obstinacy.
 hallë kanta to shut.
 ukanta a shutter.
 kanta pëpah ... the shutter of a barrel, a flap.
 karoo a wooden bowl.
 kath *or* kat hard.
 katul harder.
 ngho chang kat hardest.
 hallë kēh *and* kē to see; sometimes, *kyo*.
 kē this, this way.
 kēhfoyno a blind man.
 kehkehtoo immediately, just now, pre-
 sently.
 hallë kēhkin to shine.
 keleng good.
 yenkeleng better.
 ngho chang keleng, best.
 kem a brass kettle.
 hallë kentë to break a stick.

- hallë keth** to cut down, divide, separate.
keth a division of land; a chapter.
kew an alligator.
kick a small hill.
kill a monkey—pl. *së*.
kilt a house—pl. *të*.
kilt të pay stone houses → i. e. stones
 placed in a heap, to the re-
 membrance of the dead.
hallë kill to bite.
kim a shell—pl. *të*.
hallë kim to run away, to flee.
hallë kin to appear.
kin as, like.
kin or lëkeng ... a knife.
kin lë pomòh ... a small knife, penknife.
kirah the act of doing any thing.
kirr a snake, a serpent.
kit little, small.
kith the breast.
kiturr a king of sugar plumbs.
hallë kissy to finish.
ükissy the end.
ko to, at, in.
hallë ko to go.
konëhn not to go.
kondy gone.
ko lill over.
kolmah a mat of bulrushes.
kollung the same.

kollung	.....	seed, grain.
kong	.....	a large sea tortoise.
hallë kong	.....	to bury.
nkong	.....	blood.
hallë konth	.....	to catch.
kontch	.....	limbs of an animal ; legs, bones.
konno	}	which, <i>or</i> that which ; the same
konneh		
koëh	.....	who.
koëh	.....	a relative pronoun of things.
koron'tah	.....	a chain—pl. ë.
ku	.....	to, in.
hallë kû	.....	to mention, speak about.
kubòh	.....	an earthen pot—pl. t̃ë.
kufèrah	.....	trowsers.
hallë kui	... ..	to take ; out, up.
kull	.....	there.
hallë kull	.....	to drink.
hallë kullë	.....	to cause to drink.
kullehn	.....	not drinking.
hallë kullòh	.....	to regard, respect, honour ; to mind.
kullo'h	.....	regarded, respected.
hallë kum (oh)	.....	to beget ; to bear.
kumtar	.....	pregnant ; <i>no lakan kumtar</i> , a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull	...	unto thee ; to your place.
kokum oh ayaing	.....	out of thee.
kumdy	.....	born ; begotten.
kun	.....	the belly.
kunneh	.....	bowels.

kunt.....	a monkey-apple-tree—pl. ē.
ukunt	a monkey-apple—pl. ŋ.
hallē kung	to finish.
kundy	finished.
kunk	a fence.
kuroth	the throat.
Kunny.	the name of a man.
kurass	corrals.
hallē kunan	to tell, inform.
kūnkūrēh	a cock.
kuss	morsel; remainder of victuals.
hallē kussy	to take by force.
kusskuss	indian corn—pl. ŋ.
kut tokol... ..	beyond, yonder.
kutah	cloth.

L.

La, lakan, and lak	} female, wife, woman.
no lakan	
noma	
labum	great-grandmother.
lagbing	a midwife.
lahna kē	this thing.
lahna woa yeo...	the thing on her.
lalāh	an oar.
laleh	that is.
la and lan	it, the same.
hallē lamleh	to think, imagine.
langbang.....	a young man.
langbang moneh	a poor man.

- hallë lankung (oh) ... to lend ear, hearken, listen,
 honour, obey.
 lantah as, in English, *Sir ? Madam ?*
Miss ? (see oh.)
 hallë lant to hang up.
 hallë lap to make ashamed ; to forgive.
 lap forgiveness, shame.
 larm grandmother.
 latang thighs.
 lëh that.
 hallë lëh to say.
 ngha lëh said, saying.
 lëbang badly, bad, mad, vexed.
 lëléh) the earth.
 lëkëng knife.
 lëmo salutation at meeting ; as, *how*
do you do ? Reply, *nibah.*
 hallë lënka to shake hands, to send com-
 pliments.
 lëng all.
 lëmplëmp quickly, swiftly.
 lëshall the rainy season.
 lëyah fat.
 hallë lëhlë to look, behold ; to be alive.
 n'lëhlë ! behold !
 hallë lill to come down (rain.)
 ko lill over.
 hallë lim to follow after.
 hallë lintëh to whiten.
 lintëh and dintëh white. The Bullems do not

my, *lintehua*, a white man;
but *ootona*, a man of white
clay; *peate* signifying white
clay.

- lippy beautiful.
liprē..... an orange—pl. *á*.
miprē m' pono . small oranges, limes.
do and lon á.
loa when, where.
hallē loē to leave a place.
hallē loē to enter in.
loëkēhn not entered.
loi a hole, grave.
loi will..... a deep hole.
lotook a hole with a top to it, a covered grave.
hallē lock to beat the drum.
loonk a leg—pl. *aloonk*, legs, limbs, knees.
lokòh time.
lokoh buleing ... always, for ever.
long gold—pl. *ń*.
ńlong ń tēnú'i... gold for the ears, earrings.
long..... the noblest part of the human body, conceived to have its seat in the head; without which the body is dead.
woalong breath, spirit, soul.
lonkobēh... a sheep—pl. *sē*.
hallē lall to sleep.

lùllehn.....	not sleeping.
hallë looll.....	to tumble.
nílooll	the gall.
lüm	a word, voice.
lümèh	a country shirt or gown.
lulan	the last.
hallë lükòh.	to have charge of any thing valuable ; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

M.

Ma	not.
ma	relative pronoun ; it, the same.
hallë mail	to dismiss, let go.
màlàkà	an angel.
hallë mam	to laugh.
màmà	thanks.
manah	these.
manneh	fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth	blue baft.
hallë marr (ah)	to love, forgive, assist : to beg pardon.
umarr	love.
mar-o-mar	roguery.
hallë matt	to hide.
mattun	hidden.
hallë mamnoo	to rally, to banter.
më	me, mine.
hallë meàh	to visit.
lëmeàhn	visiting.

N.

N..... like *ē, g, u*, begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.

na	and.
naë	road.
nanas	a pine-apple.
hallë nanlah	to be rich.
hallë nassum	to stoop.
nbell	a nut ; <i>ëbell ë wah</i> , palm-nuts.
n'buntha	a parable.
n'dërick	gifts, benefits.
nëh	not, for, this.
hallë neckë	to hurt ; to injure.
hallë neckle ...	to be sick.
nen'	the title of a headman : as, <i>Sir</i> , perhaps.
hallë nickre	to prepare, make ready (dinner).
nia	people.
niantangoma ...	a spider.
nir'	people ; both.
ning	a scheme.
ninghë	craftily, cunningly.
n'föh	language.
hallë ngha	to make ; to do.
nghandy } ... {	done, made.
ngghan } ... {	done.
nghang	you.

ngha	they, their, them.
ngha.....	and.
ngheh	who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh	what, who.
hallë ngehëll	to try, to endeavour.
nghe	which, how.
nghom.....	how much.
níkang	a small kind of indian corn, called by the settlers <i>kush-</i> <i>kush</i> .
níloë.....	out of sleep.
no	your, you.
no	a person.
no ô no	no person, none.
noko	dirty, smutty.
nokono	neighbour.
noma	a woman, wife.
nolakan	woman, wife (<i>see la, &c.</i>)
nopokan	man, husband.
núpunthirr	an uproar, tumult.
núrick	hunger.
núrong	a mask.
núse'h	the first.
nshank	ginger.
nútin	wisdom.
hallë bë nútin	to possess wisdom.
nútolòh	stockings.
nútol	a very small kind of indian corn, smaller than <i>níkang</i> and <i>kusskuss</i> .

nū	.....	and.
num	.....	yet.
hallē	numē	to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung	.....	elbow.
nū'i	.....	ear—pl. tē.
n'qui	.....	oil; <i>n'qui n'shah</i> , red oil, palm oil.
n'viss	.....	.. animals, meat.
n'yē	.....	footstep.
n'yarrah	.....	thin, lean.
nyankarah	.....	trowzers.
n'yehneh	.....	who.
n'yērick	.....	goods.

O.

oh	.....	an interjection.
òh	.....	a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.

hallē	{ paamum paamam }	... to make haste.
hallē	packah.....	to pay.
	packah	..... wages.
hallē	packill	..... to tremble.
pah	.....	a bone.
pah	.....	a title; as, in English, Mr.:— <i>pah Tunkah</i> , Mr. Tunka; <i>pah Peter</i> , Mr. Peter, &c.: like <i>nen Sucko</i> , Sir Sucko, and <i>nen gbannah</i> .

pah or upah	}	.....	when, what time.
hallë pabyah		.....	to exact, demand.
pall ëpall	}	.....	the sun.
pamol		.....	ghost, spirit.
pang ëpang	}	.....	the moon.
ëpang ë bomung			the great moon ; June.
hallë pang		.....	to make ; <i>penge</i> , made.
papah		.....	father.
Papull		.....	December.
parang		.....	afternoon.
pay		.....	a stone.
hallë pay		.....	to fill.
payeh		.....	full.
hallë payma		.....	not filled ; to want.
hallë payrë	..	.....	to spill.
paytook		.....	topstone ; shoulder.
pë		.....	the time when the sun sets ; the end of the day, sun- set.
pëpëh		.....	a barrel.
pëpah pomo	...		a small barrel, keg.
pëh	.....		it, they, of, again, for, almost, there : <i>pëh ka no pokan</i> , there was a man.
pehmachëlëh	...		even.
pëhrëh	.....		also.
hallë pell		.....	to break a pot.

hallë pēng to leap, jump.
peng foot.
penteleh a piece.
pessah..... a cannon.

hallë perrin to teach oneself, to learn.

hallë pēar to stay a whole day in one place.

pēah hand.
pillès a fine mat.
pillyno an idler.
upilly idleness.

hallë pin to buy.
ūpin buying.
ping empty.
uping an empty thing ; a fly—pl. ē.

pinkar } a gun—pl. ē.
upinkar }

hallë pinkin to turn round.

poorpekan, pòk }
or nopokan } man, husband.

po bull but one.

hallë pòh to arise, get up.
pòh far.

hallë poke..... to quarrel.

pock } land, country.
upock }

poloth a bannanah.
pom a leaf—pl. ē.
pomoh small, little ones.

hallë pong to throw away, to waste.

- hallë pong ëtúh** to cast anchor.
hallë pookë to sprout.
 poom or } some.
 m' pum }
poomtay other.
poy a brook.
poot white clay.
pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
 porr } rain.
 ëporr }
hallë porren to forget, to neglect.
 poubah }
 poubulah } ... gun-powder.
pullung a large cotton-tree.
hallë pulkëë to plunder, scatter.
hallë pum..... to fill the belly; to eat much.
 pumah..... filled.
hallë pung to swim.
 pung swimming.
 pung a boil.
 punk foolishness.
 nopunk a fool.
hallë punshë to brush with the hand; to
 wipe.
hallë punthë to mash, mix, or squeeze any
 thing in the hand.
 purreh backside, buttocks.
 pyurr a hog.
 pyurr lakan ... a sow.

pyurr pokan ... a boar.
pyurr ë pomo ... pigs.

R.

- Raë a letter ; any thing written.
rah three.
hallë rah to plant.
hallë ramling to pray.
rë..... is used as an auxiliary verb, to
conjugate other verbs. It is
used as a verb itself, in the
present tense only, and sig-
nifies to be. *Yah rë*, I am ;
moa rë, thou art ; *woa rë*,
he is, &c.
ring... ivory—pl. *tëring*.
hallë rinket to stagger.
rokeh blue.
hallë rok to reap.
rong
urongdong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong*
kë Foy, it is true, by God ;
Kay rong kë yahmoa, it is
true, by my mother ; *kay*
rong kë wantim yahmung, it
is true, by my cousin,
rontumah a nail—pl. *n*.
rookno a person belonging to the king's
house ; a prince — pl. *ah*
rook.

r'till
 úr'till } dark, darkness.

hallë rubah to bless.

rum a tree—pl. ä.

S.

San new.

santumirr bannanahs.

hallë sangkeng..... to warm oneself.

hallë sambo to fade, wither away; to lose
 beauty.

hallë sackle to swim.

hallë sarran to hate; abhor.

sëbay a greege;—a piece of paper
 written in Arabic, and sewed
 up in a square piece of lea-
 ther, made by the Mandin-
 goes, and sold to the Bul-
 loms and other nations as a
 preserver or protector in
 time of danger. They are in
 general tied or fastened to
 the elbows or ancles; also
 hung round the neck, so
 that the sëbay protects the
 breast, and prevents the
 bearer from being hurt by
 any shot.

hallë secle to dry.

selë in vain.

- hallë sem to stand.
 hallë sem soung to stand still.
 sembèh glory, majesty.
 hallë sennë to shave.
 sentung finger nails—pl. *ëscentung*.
 serryno a witch.
 shack the time of cock-crowing
 in the morning;—*shack ah
 rö? how did you rest?—ah
 yang! ah shack & rö ëchull
 ë; oh! I have been restless
 all night.*
 shack the time to be awake. *shack
 ah rö ëchull ë, signi-
 fies, "I have been awake all
 the night."*
 Shakumo..... September.
 shall } a river.
 shall }
 shah red, faded yellow.
 hallë shëë to know.
 shëën not known.
 shëndh welcome.
 shëloh a woman's name.
 hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
 hallë shillm to be vexed.
 shilling vexation.
 ñshilly yendy ? are you vexed ?
 shillòh honey.
 shull salt.

shung	...	send.
shut	.....	a worm—pl. ē.
sighno	.....	the palm-wine maker.
sindere	}	..... a hat.
sundere		
sofally	.....	an ass.
hallē soi	.....	to walk about.
sayē	.....	softly, privately,
sokēh	.....	time.
sole	.....	flux, running.
hallē son (ob)	.....	to dream.
son	.....	a dream.
hallē soll	.....	to mock, to cheat.
sonlah	.....	a lion.
hallē sont	.....	to sew.
hallē sorry	.....	to mix.
hallē satōh	.....	to get, to obtain.
hallē sootah	.....	to hit.
hallē soonting	.....	to comb.
hallē soory	.....	to pull up by the root.
souag	.....	still, without motion.
sui or	}	... a horse.
sua, sway.		
hallē sway	.....	to tempt.
sugory	.....	sugar.
sukohno	.....	a headman, chief.
sukōbty	.....	expression of humility: see <i>hallē chum.</i>
hallē suntah	.....	to strike.
surung	.....	a pestle.

susë..... fishes—singl. ëyoo.

halle sum to chew; to eat any thing not ripe.

ēsum } the cud.
ēsam }

T.

Tagery spotted; like a sheep or goat
with large black or white
spots on different places.

tak to split, cleave asunder.

talong another.

hallë tamò to conquer.

tamono a conqueror.

tamu a boy.

tamaseryno a witness.

hallë cheh tamasery... to be a witness.

hallë tang or tank ... to climb up; to cry out; to lament; mourn; to make a cry, as the natives do at the death of any person.

utank a cry, lamentation.

hallë tanghelling to weep; to mourn within;
shed tears.

utanghelling ... weeping.

tant a chair.

tanto pooto a white man's chair.

Taroc'konay ... November.

hallë taykë to stir up fire.

tayk or } a little, small quantity.
tēhk

- tē black.
- hallē tēelah to trade.
- uteelah trade.
- hallē tehnnin } ... { to think, to consider, pon-
- tennin } ... { der.
- ētēhn thought, mind.
- tēhm friend.
- tehmba'h great friend, good or dear
friend: see ba'h.
- tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
- teng sweet.
- tengul sweeter.
- nggho chang tengul, sweetest.
- tent nigh, near.
- hallē tenting to hatch.
- tentingn' hatched, hatching.
- hallē tērèh to hate, dislike, abhor.
- tereng a hard rock, flint.
- hallē tick to land.
- hallē tinkilla to call loud; to hollow.
- ting two.
- tint bald, naked.
- tinlèh a kind of small raisins or cur-
rants.
- tipull ashes.
- hallē tissung to play.
- tissrah scissors.
- tittee }
- tittee bunkuloh } the devil.
- tittkèh lame.

- to..... this.
- to *or* tofoe bush, wilderness, wood.
- to yahmung ... holy bush; a place in the woods where kings and headmen are buried. No person is allowed to go to it upon pain of death.
- hallë tek to wash clothes.
- hallë tohn tëfollëh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
- hallë tohñ to comfort, console.
- ñtollìh comfort, consolation.
- tollìhno a comforter.
- hallë tollin to be silent.
- tone *or* toang ... a score, twenty.
- hallë tongalin to make ready, prepare.
- tonkolòh..... the place under the arm.
- hallë too to spit.
- took..... hot.
- tookul hotter.
- nghe chang a took, hottest.
- hallë tookullë to warm water.
- hallë toon to smell, seek, search.
- hallë toonkë..... to cause to seek; to shew:—
 teonkë më loa, make me seek the place; shew me the place.
- toosha'h a sacred word, used at the burial of persons, by the elders of the people. Children are not permitted to make use of this word.

hallë tossung	to cough.
hallë tott	to suck.
tra	these.
traa	a nest of a bird.
traak	son.
traal.....	a field.
trick	the stump of a tree—pl. <i>tē</i> .
trih	time.
trih nrick	time of hunger, famine.
tre	the article "the."
hallë tram	to draw; to make any kind of figures.
hallë trip	to begin.
utripuk	beginning.
hallë trünkēh	to teach.
tükēh	sky, light, heaven; <i>Ba'n tükēh</i> , Father of heaven, God
hallë tük or took	to mistake; to err.
takin	a mistake; an error.
tükēh.....	not mistaken.
hallë tu'i	to hear; <i>tui</i> , cheek—pl. <i>n</i> .
hallë tu'in	to burn.
hallë tüll	to come down; to descend (a hill.)
hallë tullē	to cause to come down, take down.
tüllēhu.....	not coming down.
hallë tum (oh)	to beg, to ask a favour; to count.
tumdy	asked, begged.

- tumno a beggar.
 tumack the neck.
 tumoi a dog.
 tun *or* toon..... little, short.
 hallë tün to sing ; to trouble ; to look
 for ; to search.
 tūngàh palaver, the trouble into which
 a person often brings himself,
 which is settled at *balle* or
 barry : see *cheera'h*.
 hallë tunk..... to be deep.
 tūnk deepness.
 utūnk root.
 ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people ; judges,
 lawyers, scribes.
 hallë tūnkūlah to gather together.
 tūrmàh a chameleon.
 turr't a town—pl. *n*.
 tuss proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
 hallë bē tuss to possess pride, to be vain,
 foolish.

U.

- Ubank a rope, slavery.
 ubell a rat.
 ubeng a foot.
 ūbòh bread.
 ūbullòh a shark.
 ūdyo food.
 ūdyëë murder.

ūgbim	fruit.
ūgbo	a tiger—pl. <i>ēgbo</i> .
ūgborr	a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing	bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr.....	a lock—pl. <i>ńgbukurr</i> or <i>ē</i> .
ūbiant	a child.
ūbink	a bed.
ūbank	a bug—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ūkant	arm.
ūkam	camwood, red die wood.
ūkéhnēē	light.
ūkūm	a small insect ; a little fly.
ūkūnt	a monkey-apple.
ūkūt	thunder.
ūlāh	a louse—pl. <i>ēlah</i> .
ūlēh	a bough.
ūloak	a duck.
ūlūi	a star—pl. <i>ńlwi</i> .
ūlūm .....	.. a tail.
ūlúm	a flame of fire.
ūlūll	the gall of any creature.
ūmar	love.
ūnēh	the sole of the foot.
ūpah	a cut, a wound.
ūnah	a caterpillar.
ūpah loa?	when, what time ?
ūpellēh	rough rice.
ūpill	a sore.
ūbeng ūpill.....	a sore foot.
ūpilly	idleness.

ūpuck	the navel.
ūpuē.....	straw or grass for thatching.
ūsāē	the dry season.
ūsay	a spoon—pl. ē.
ūshāh	bread.
ūshall	a river.
ūsogbo	mire, dirt.
ūsūh	a finger—pl. sēsūk.
ūsūh pokan.....	the thumb.
ūsūk	a cork—pl. ŋ.
ūtēelah	trade.
ūtēnn	a fable.
ūtōck	wood, a stick.
ūtōtt	buttocks.
ūtūnk	root—pl. ŋ.
ūmēlēng	negligence.
ūmoll (oh)	lodging, quarters.
ūwem	a toe—pl. sēwem.
ūwem u pokan	the large toe.
ūyillin	not drunk, sober.

V.

hallē vailē (eh)	to make free; to redeem.
vailē	redemption.
vailēno	redeemer.
hallē veal (ah)	to call; to name.
vie ah	long since; long ago.
viss }	animals, meat, beef.
ŋviss }	

W. . .

Wah a palm-tree—pl! ā
wacka red rice.
walin a fathom.
wanma travelling.
wang daughter.
wanta a girl.
wantāh sister.
wanting bloom, immaturity ; a virgin.
hallē wainy to put away victuals : to gather
up the remainder.
hallē way to call ;—*n'ko way Jack*, go
call Jack.
hallē way to fear.
wayling behind, backward.
hallē wēen to go away slightly ; to with-
draw.
hallē wēēnēh to abuse ; to curse ; to use bad
language.
hallē wēh to be well ;—*moa wēh?* art
thou well ?
Wellwell January.
hallē wentā to feed ; to take food ; to eat
grass.
wērrēck a coarse mat.
hallē wicky or } ... to stretch the limbs.
wickin }

will tall, long, high, lofty ; also deep,
as, *loē will*, a deep hole.
wee he, his, him, she, her.

- woang ten.
 hallë woke to squeeze.
 wokeno *or* } ... a slave—pl. *ahwoke*.
 woono }
 hallë woll to breathe.
 wom a canoe; any kind of vessel.
 wom pooto a white man's vessel, ship.
 wom Bullom ... a canoe. The Bulloms are
 said to be the inventors of
 the canoe. Hence the Sus-
 soos call it *Bullama kunky*;
 and the Timanees call it
Bill o Bullom, the Bullom
 vessel.
 won he, she.
 wonëken himself, herself.
 hallë wong (oh) to send (a thing).
 wonno } ... { whosoever, he that, that which,
 wonneh } ... { who, which.
 worrë bad.
 hallë wote to carry any thing on the head.
 hallë woo to die.
 dewoo death.
 hallë woony to make publicly known; to
 expose to the notice of the
 world.
 hallë wool *or* } to resemble.
 wūlnin }
 hallë wūng to crow, to curse.
 hallë wūngūl to sell.
 hallë wūtt to be loaded, burdened; to

bear the load ; to bear a
child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaangn. a word of admiration;—*yaangn*
watch keleng, indeed this
is a fine or nice good
watch.

yabba small onion—pl. *ë*.

yah mother.

yah I.

yahmung holy.

yamfa deceit.

yang I.

yangëken myself.

hallë yanghin to depart.

Yanthëmë April.

hallë yarr to cook ; to boil.

hallë yatt to row.

yattahn not rowing.

hallë yay to dance.

hallë yayrë to lend ; to interpret.

yaing together.

yafëing..... public road, example.

hallë yëë to ask, inquire.

yëenk bees-wax.

hallë yëëre to open ; to unlock.

yeh what, when ; because.

yeh kin when as.

yeh bill ah ? ... what is the matter ?

- hallë yēma** to want, desire, to will.
yeking thing.
yēn not.
yēngn interjection : hush ! silent !
hallë yēttē or } ... { to hold ; to take hold ; to con-
yētthē } ... { ceive ; to believe.
yēma the title given to the king
 only. I believe it may sup-
 ply the room of the word
 " Lord."
hallë yickettah to shake.
hallë yill to drink to excess ; to get
 drunk.
uyillin not drunk, sober.
yillno a drunkard.
yin a place, a thing.
yin ò yin nothing.
hallë yoo to agree to ; to permit.
hallë yòh to borrow.
hallë yoke to sew seed.
 yoke } beads.
 nyoke }
hallë yook to build.
hallë yúck to conduct ; to guide, lead ; to
 carry.
yúckno conductor, leader, carrier.
hallë yūrn to groan.
yotha a farm, prepared for burning
 and clearing.

UKISSY.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About	hallë
above	atook, ẽtook.
able	boa ;—to be able, hallë boa.
to abide	hallë cheh or choe.
to abhor	hallë sarran ; hallë tẽrẽh.
to abuse	hallë ween (eh)
to accustom	hallë benkirr.
to adore	hallë chum pẽah.
afternoon	parang.
to be afraid	hallë way.
again	pẽh.
to agree to	hallë yoo.
all	buleing, leng.
allegator	kew.
always	loko buleing.
all the day	ẽ pall ẽ.
almost	pẽh.
also	pẽrẽh.
amidst }	ayain.
amongst }	

alms	buyah.
anchor	ëtùh.
and	ngha, na, nu,
angel	malaka.
animal	viss, ñviss.
to anoint.....	hallë baan.
another ,,	chillang, talong.
ants.....	ëshang.
to apologise	hallë dim ùbonnòh.
apology	ùbonnòh.
to appear	hallë kin.
April	Yanthemë.
arm	ukant.
to arise	hallë pòh.
as	kin.
ashamed	ñlap.
ashes	tipul.
to assist	hallë marr.
at	ko.
August	Mufroo.
to have authority ...	hallë gbengn.

B.

Baboon	ëting.
back	} wayling.
backward	
to backbite	hallë tuntë.
backside	purreh.
bathe	hallë buntëë.
bad	bang, lëbang, worry,

baft	.....	bokoh, horah, forah.
bag ...	.....	gbamfah.
bald	.....	tint.
bannanas	.....	póloth, santumirr.
to banter	.....	hallë mamnoo.
to bark	.....	hallë gboss.
barrel	.....	pëpah.
to beat	.....	hallë bung.
to beat the drum	...	hallë lock.
to bear (child)	.....	hallë kum.
beard	.....	ushah.
beauty	.....	lippy.
to be	.....	hallë chëh <i>or</i> choe.
bed	.....	uhink.
before	.....	ëboll.
to beg	.....	hallë tum.
beggar	.....	tumno.
to beg pardon	.....	hallë marr
beads	.....	nyoke.
beasts	.....	nviss.
because	.....	yeh.
to beget	.....	hallë kum.
begotten	.....	kumdy.
to begin	.....	hallë trip.
beginning	.....	utripick.
to behold	.....	hallë lëhlë.
behold !...	....	nlëhlë!
behind	.....	wayling.
to believe	.....	hallë yettëe.
bell	.....	gbelling.

belly	kut.
bellyfull	pumah.
belonging to	hatë.
to belch	hallë ghookë.
bench	beneheleh.
to bend the knees ...	hallë bang n'lootk.
benefit	buyah, n'dërick.
to beseech	hallë tum.
better	yënkälëng.
best	nghe chang këlëng.
beyond	küt tokol.
to bite	hallë kill.
bird.....	ävay.
boar	pyurr ë pokan.
board	bëng.
to boast	hallë bə tuss.
body	dyall.
to boil	hallë yarr.
a boil	pung.
boiled rice	indë.
to be bold	hallë mīpta.
bone	päh.
border, edge	ghallang, ghanyang.
to borrow	hallë yäh.
born	kumdy.
both	ain, ting.
bottle	bitterah.
bough	uleh.
bowels	kupäh.
boy	temu.

box	bet.
bug	ukant,
bullock	ëmar.
to burn	hallë tū'in.
to bury	hallë kóng.
to burden	hallë watt.
bush	to, tofai.
but	kerch.
buttons	buttong.
butter	mentinka,
to buy	hallë pin.
buying	upin.
to build	hallë yook.
by and by	chóng.
black	tä.
blacksmith's shop	gballo.
to bless	hallë rubah.
to bleed	hallë fönkong.
blind man	keh foyno.
blue	te, rokeh.
blue baft	mantin,
blood	nkong.
bloom of youth ...	wanting; hence a virgin, wan- tin.
blossom of trees ..	ghemod.
to blow	hallë fool.
to blow the whistle...	hally hong.
bragging	öfui, tuss.
bracelets	gbing.

brand	babang.
bread	uboh.
to break a stick	hallë kentë.
to break a pot	hallë pell.
to break a nut	hallë chum.
breast	kith.
to breathe	hallë woll.
to bring	hallë chee.
broom	beseck.
brook	poy.
brother	pintre.
to brush with the hand	hallë punshë.

C.

to call	hallë way.
to call loud	hallë tinkilla.
to call, to name	hallë veal.
camwood	ūkam.
canoe	wom.
cannon	pessah.
to cast away	hallë pong.
to cast anchor	hallë pong ëtùh,
cat	moos.
to catch	hallë konth.
to catch a person ...	hallë gbentë.
catching	gbentick.
cape	boomp.
to carry	hallë yuck.
carrier	yuckno.

to carve	hallë gbent.
caterpillar	unah.
to caution	halle chew.
to censure	hallë tuntë,
chair	tant.
chain	korontah.
to charge	hallë gby.
chapter	keth.
to cheat	hallë soll.
cheeks	nú'í.
chief	nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Su- kono.
chin	gborolok.
to chew	hallë chakomum.
to chew the cud.....	hallë sum.
to circumcise	hallë bempàh.
circumcision	ubempah.
child	uhiant.
clay	gbum.
white clay	poto.
to clear away	hallë gbassy.
to cleave asunder ...	hallë tak.
to climb up.....	hallë tang.
cloth	kutah.
cloud	hvoy.
coals	ësoy.
cock	kunkurëh.
cockles ..	ëkolòh.
cold	buffle.
solder	ubuffle ugbir.

coldest	ngbo chang ubuffe.
to come	hallë moi.
not coming.....	moikeha.
to come to pass	hallë hun.
not coming to pass	hallë huneha.
to come together ...	hallë moi yain.
to come down	hallë tull.
to come from	hallë hiaka.
to come out	hallë fot, hallë fòk.
to come down (rain).	hallë lli.
to comb	hallë sconting.
to comfort	hallë tollih.
comfort	átollih.
comforter	tollihna.
to commit sin	hallë kanga.
to command	hallë gbusnha.
commander	gbusnghano.
companion	kaynah, tehmbah.
to condemn	hallë gbitty.
to consider	hallë tennin.
to conquer	hallë tamo.
conqueror	tamano.
consolation.....	átollih.
to cook	hallë yarr.
cork	usunk.
corn (indian)	kusskuss, akang átoll.
corps	ëpëh.
corrals	kuras.
country	pock, upack.
neighbouring country,	gbantama.

court-house	ballo, barry.
to cough	hallë tossung.
craftily	ninghë.
to cross (go over) ...	hallë hirr.
to crow	hallë wang.
to cry	hallë tang, or tank.
a cry	utang, utank.
cad	ësam.
cunningly	ninghë.
to curse	hallë wung.
to cut	hallë bet.
to cut the throat ...	hallë fëë.
to cut down or divide	hallë keth.
a cut	upàh.
a cutlass	battob, sassy.

D.

Damsel	watim.
to dance	hallë yay.
dark	r'till.
darkness.....	ū rr'till.
daughter.....	wang.
day	pal, lëpal : <i>the whole day, ē</i> pal ē.
to-day	ënan; <i>to-morrow, ghang.</i>
dayafterto-morrow	dyack.
second day after	} deedth.
to-morrow	
death	dewoo.
deceit	yamfah.

defence	ubomoh.
deformity	èlorr.
deep (<i>i. e.</i> wise) ..	tunk.
December	Papull.
to deliver	hallè fokoh.
to demand	hallè pahyah.
to deny	hallè hiam.
to depart.....	hallè senghin ; hallè yanghin.
to destroy	halle shinnè.
to descend	hallè tull.
to descend (rain).....	hallè lill.
devil	tittè, tittè bunkuloh.
to die	hallè woo.
to dig	bú'i.
dirty	noko, toko.
to dish (victuals).....	hallè shung.
to dislike	hallè tèrèh ; hallè sarran.
to dismiss	hallè mail.
to divide	hallè keth.
division	keth.
to do	hallè ngha.
dog	tumoi.
down	} boolung, allòh.
downward	
to draw (figures) ...	hallè tram.
to dream	hallè son.
dream.....	son.
to dress	hallè bempah.
to drink	hallè kull.
to drink to excess ...	hallè yill.

drunkard	yīlno.
to dry	hallē seckle.
dry	sēckle.
dry season	ūsaē.
duck	uloak.
dust.....	gbum.
to dwell	hallē cheh ; choe.

E.

to eat	hallē dyo.
to eat anything not ripe,	hallē sum.
earrings	nīlong nītenui.
earth	lēh, lēhēh.
white earth	poot.
ear	nú'i.
egg	pil.
edge	bellung.
elders	benah.
elbow	nurung.
elephant	ēpēh.
empty	ping.
end	ūkissy.
to endeavour	hallē níghēl.
to enjoin	hallē pahyah.
to enter	hallē loē.
equal	kaynah.
to err	hallē took or tuk.
every time	loko buleing ; trim bulēing.
evil	bang.
European	Pootono.

example (public)...	yafeing.
excuse.....	bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine	hallë gbelleng.
to expose	hallë woonë.
to exact	hallë pahyah.
to extinguish	hallë nume or numë.
eye	foh.
even	pehmachëlëh.
to expound	hallë gbasky.

F.

Fable	utenn.
face	foh.
to fade.....	hallë sambo.
to fall in with (meet)	hallë bonth.
false	m' bú'it.
famine	trim n'rick.
farm	kill, yotha.
far	pòh.
fashion	dyah.
fat	lëyah.
father	papa; appa, ba
fathom.....	twahlin.
family	futr.
favour	ëpëhlë.
to fear	hallë way.
February	Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ...	hallë wenth.
fed, filled	pumah.
to feel	hallë bëhg.

fellow, equal	kaynah.
fellowship	mannah.
fence	kunk.
to fetch out, deliver .	hallë fokoh.
fetice, gregree ...	sëhay.
to fill	hallë pay.
full	payeh.
to fill (the belly)	hallë pum.
filled	pumah.
field	traal.
to fight	hallë ohoh.
to find	hallë kyo, bonth.
finger	usuh.
finger-nail	sentung.
to finish	hallë gbing ; hallë kung ; hallë kissy.
finished	ghing rë, kundy, nang.
first	nsch.
fire	dyom.
to be first	hallë trock.
female	lakan.
to fire a gun	hallë chum.
fish	yoo, eyou.
five	men.
flame	alum.
to flee	hallë kim.
flesh	dyall.
flint	tereng.
to float	hallë fuyung ; hallë pung.
flour	gherreh.

flux	sole.
a fly	uping.
a fool	nopunk.
foolishness	punk.
food for cattle ...	ëdëring tumoi.
foot	peng, upeng.
footstep	nyëë.
footstool	chom.
for	hallë, nêh, pêh.
force	fohsa.
for ever	trim buleing.
to forget	hallë porkan.
to forgive	hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl	ësock.
friend	tehmbah, kaynah.
from	hinkeh.
fruit	ugbim.
to follow	hallë lim.

G.

Gall	ulool.
to make game	hallë soll.
to gather	hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain	hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner)	hallë niekre.
to get up	hallë pòh.
generation	borr, uberr.
gift	buyah.
ginger	nshank.
girl	wanta.

to give	hallë ka or kah.
ghost	pomul.
glory	gbeng.
to go	hallë ko.
gone	kondy.
not going	konehn.
to go about	hallë gbeh.
to go out	hallë foe.
to go on	hallë chang.
to go in	hallë loë.
to go out(extinguish fire)	} hallë nume.
to go before	hallë ko ëboll.
goat.....	ëkulung.
God	Foy; Bah tukeh; Allah.
gold	long, nlong.
good	keleng.
goods	ndërick, nyërick, berikeh.
gown	lumoh.
to be glad	hallë hvoy; hallë marr.
grain	kollung.
grace	ëpëhle.
grave	loë.
a grave covered over	lotook.
grass(for thatching)	üpüe.
grass(food for cattle)	ëdëring u tumoi.
grandmother	larm.
great-grandmother	labum.
great	bomung, bah.
the great Hinneh .	bah Hinneh.

the great moon (June)	ëpang ë homung.
green, not ripe ...	buttul.
grief	benghah.
to grind with the teeth,	} hallë sum.
to eat any thing	
unripe	
ground	ghum, pooto.
gun	pinkar, upinkar.
a large gun, cannon	pesah.
gunpowder	poubah, poubulah.

H.

Habit	fun.
to habituate	hallë benkirr.
hair	ëdöring.
to hang up	hallë lant.
hand	pëah.
to hasten	hallë paamum, paamam.
hat	sundir, sindir.
to hate	hallë sarran ; hallë terëh.
to hatch	hallë tenting.
handkerchief	ybasah.
hard	kat.
harder	katul.
hardest	ngho chang kat.
to have	hallë bë.
to have charge of	} hallë lukoh:
any thing	
to have authority ..	hallë gbengü.
to have pride	hallë bë tuas.

head	buñ.
headland	buomp.
headman	sukono.
to hear	hallë ta'i.
to hearken	hallë lankung.
heart	gboñ, ugboll.
a great heart, proud	uboll u bomu.
he	woa.
heaven	foy, tukeh.
heavy	dees.
heavier	deesul.
heaviest	ngbo chang dees.
hen	ësok ë lakan.
her	woa.
here	kull, cheh, ka.
herd (of sheep) ..	ugbor.
herself	wonëhen.
to hide	hallë matt.
not hidden	hallë mattahn.
height (in the air)	tukeh.
hill	kick.
himself	wonëhen.
him	woa.
his own	ahawoa.
to hit	hallë soota.
a hog	pyurr.
to hold	hallë yettöë.
a hole	loë.
a deep hole	loë will.
holy	yaurung, rubah.

	holy bush	to yahmung.
to	honour	hallë lankung.
	honey	silloh.
	a horse	suë, sooë.
	hot	took.
	hotter	tookul.
	hottest	ngho chang atook.
	how	ngho.
	how much	nghom.
	a hoop	kantah pëpah.
	a hook	ëhook.
to	hollow	hallë tinkillah.
	a house	kill.
	court-house	ballo, barry.
to	humble himself ...	hallë chum pëah,
	hunger	ńrick.
	time of hunger ...	trim ńrick.
to	hurt	hallë nëcky.
to	hurt the skin so as)	hallë gbent.
	to leave a mark)	
	husband	nopokan, pok, po.
	hush!	yengü.

I.

	I	Yang, yah, ah.
	January	Wellwell.
to	be idle	hallë pillly.
	idler	pillino.
	idleness	upilly.
	idol	sëbay. The Mandingoes call

it, *gregree*; the Sussoos call
it, *quië*; the Croomen call it
fetice: (see *säbay*).

if	lo, loh.....
ignorant	uskee.
immediately	kehkehtoo. .
impudent	mintai.
not impudent	mintahn.
to impute	hallë gby.
in	ko, kē, ku.
within	ayëë.
to inform	hallë foh, hallë kuan, hallë shew.
inhabitants	adurēh.
to injure	hallë neckë.
an insect	ukoom.
inside	}
inwardly	
indeed !	yaungí!
to interfere	hallë beng.
to interpret	hallë yayrë.
interjections	oh! ah! eh! ahgboh! yaungí, nyengn!
June	ëpang ë Bomung.
July	Gbootha.
to jump	hallë peng.
it	ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory	ring.
iron	níth.

K.

Key	etamë.
to kindle fire	hallë mennëe.
king	bay.
kingdom	lēbay.
a kettle	kem, kittle.
to kill	hallë dyëe.
to kneel down.....	hallë beng n̄loonk : hallë cham pëah.
knees	n̄loonk.
a knife	kin, lëkin ; balmah.
to know	hallë shee.

L.

to lament	hallë tang or tank.
lame	tittkeh.
land	pok, upock.
to land	hallë tick.
language	n̄fòh.
large	bomung, bomu.
last	lulan.
to laugh	hallë mam.
lawyers	ania tunka.
to lay down	hallë hin.
cause to lay down	hallë h̄inë.
not laid down.....	hinehn.
to lay eggs	hallë bēh tēpill.
to lead	hallë yuck.
a leaf	pom.

- lean (thin) nýarrah.
- to lean with the head
against the wall; } hallë gbine.
to peep }
- to leap hallë peng.
- to learn hallë perrin.
- to leave hallë hinkah.
a leg loonk.
legs of an animal kontch.
- to lend ear, listen ... hallë lankung.
- to lend hallë yayrë.
a letter raë.
lewd chundal.
lewd woman noma chundal.
- to lie down hallë hin.
like as kin.
- to liken hallë wool.
limes nlipre mpomo.
limbs nloonk.
limbs of animals ... kontch.
line of descendants ũborr, borr.
- to light a candle ... hallë mennë.
light ukehnëë.
- to live, dwell hallë chëh.
little ones pomo.
little pomo, kit, tun.
little (quantity) ... tayk.
- to listen hallë lankung.
- to load hallë wütt.
a lock ugbukur.

lodging	yin, umoll.
loins	bettéléh.
long } tree ... will.	
lofty }	
long, tall (man) ...	shall.
long since	la vie yah.
to look	hallë léhlë; hallë tun.
looking-glass	memleh.
lord	yeome.
louse	ulah.
to love	hallë marr.
love	umar.
loved	marran.

M.

Mad	lëbaug.
made	nghandy, penghe.
to make	hallë ngha, hallë pang.
to make ready.....	hallë tonghalin; hallë nickre.
to make game of a } person.	hallë soll.
to make a cry	hallë tang ar tank.
to make ashamed ...	hallë lap.
to make palm oil.....	hallë fui.
to make known, pub- } lish.....	hallë woonë.
male	pokan.
man, husband	po, pok, pokan, napokan.
a good man	pokan a keleng.
white man	pootono.

young man	langbang.
poor man.....	langbang monēh.
rich man	langbang nanlah.
blind man	kehfoyno; keh, <i>to see</i> ; foy. <i>the sky</i> ; no, <i>person</i> .
many	akpilba.
March (month) ...	Gbakroon.
to mark	hallē gbent.
a mask	ńrong.
master	appa, kamokòh.
to mash	hallē punthēē.
a mat	bick, pilles, kohlma, werreck.
manners	fun.
May (month)	Wūfroo.
majesty	sembēh.
meat	viss, ńviss.
measure	moaloo.
me	mē.
to meddle	hallē beng.
to meet	hallē bonth; hallē burn.
to mention, speak of	hallē kū.
merchant	berikēhno.
merchandise	berikēh.
middle	tēyain.
midwife	lagbing.
milk	m mōh.
mind (heart)	gboll ugbohl.
to mind, regard	hallē kulòh.
to mistake	hallē took <i>or</i> tūk.
a mistake	tukin.

not mistaken	tukēhu.
mire	ūsògbo.
to mix	hallè punthěě; hallè sorrěě.
to mock	hallè kaylen ; hallè soll.
monkey	kill.
monkey-apple.....	kunt.
monkey-apple tree	ukunt.
moon	pall, lěpall.
money	feh.
morning	ěsho.
to-morrow	gbang: (see day).
a morsel	pěntělěh,
a mortar	ětú'ě.
mother	yah.
mountain	ěrong.
to murder	hallè dyěě.
murder	udyěě.
a murderer	dyěěno.
my	mě.
myself.....	yangěkēn.
mine own	ahamě.
multitude	seteh.

N.

Nail	rontumah.
nail (of finger) ...	sentung.
name	ilill.
navel	upunk.
near	tent.
neck	tumack.

needle	messry.
negligence	umeleng.
to neglect	hallë porren.
neighbour	nokono.
nigh	tent.
night	chuln.
no	beh, gbërë.
none	no ò no.
nose	min.
not	ma, chin, chain, an.
not knowing	besheleh.
not entering	loikehn.
not mistaken	tukehn.
I will not	1st, Ah kay—2d, Moa kay— 3d, Woa kay.
November	Taroc'konëh.
nothing	yin o yin.
I have nothing ...	ah bë an din.
number one	bull.
a nut	nbell.
to crack a nut.....	hallë chum.
a nest	traa.

O.

An oath	gbëeng.
an oar	lalah.
to obey	hallë lankung.
to observe	hallë gbelleng.
to obtain	hallë sotoh.
obstinacy	kanshung.

October	Taantēah.
of.....	ha, hea, ka, peh.
often	lokeh buleing, trim buleing.
old	ben.
old man	anā ah pokan ah ben.
old elephants	sēpēh sēben.
one	bull.
but one	po bull, upo bull.
onions	yabban.
only	gbo.
oil	qui, n'qui.
to open	hallē yerrēē.
orange	lipreh.
sour orange.....	fakāh.
to order	hallē gbusnha.
an orphan	monch.
other	poomtay.
out	ko, foe.
out of doors	ko pall.
over	ko hīl.
owner	ahwain.
oysters	ēvay.
our	he.
our own	ahahe.

P.

A palm-tree.....	wah.
palm-oil	n'qui n'shah.
palm-nuts	ēbell ewah.
palm-wine	m kallem, m'ī.

to pass	hallë chang.
parents	benah.
to part	hallë senghin.
parable	n'buntha.
paper	kaiërë.
pardon	umar.
to pay	hallë packa.
person	no.
pepper	gbengbëh.
people	nin, anin.
a pestle	surung.
to peep	hallë gbine.
a piece	penteleh.
to pierce	hallë chew.
pigs	pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples	nanas.
pity	gbongha.
poor	moneh.
portmanteau	gbamfah.
to possess	hallë bë, hallë lukoh.
potatoes	batankah.
if possible	lo boa gbo.
pot (iron)	ëtùh.
pot (earthen)	kubòh.
poverty	moneh.
powder	powba, poubulah.
to pull	hallë soorë.
publicly	gbahot.
to put (upon)	hallë bëh.
to put (away)	hallë wainë.

a place	yin.
a plate	chinche.
plantation	hill.
a plantain	banah.
to plant	hallë rah.
to play	hallë tissung.
plum	këturr.
to plunder	hallë putkë.
to pray	hallë ramling.
to prefer	hallë lankung.
pregnant	kuntar.
presently	kelkeltoo.
to prepare	tongalin.
priest	murray.
pride	tuss.
privily	bëlang.
to proclaim	hallë chemm, hallë glassy.
provided (if)	to, ton.

Q.

to quarrel	hallë poke.
quarters	umoll oh.
quickly	lemplemp.
quietness	foll.

R.

to rally	hallë manmoo.
rain	porr, ëporr.
rainy-season	lëshall.
it rains	ëporr woa lill.

a rat	ubell.
to reap	hallë rock.
red	shah.
to redeem	hallë vailë.
redemption	vaile, uvailë.
redeemer	ûvailëna.
to regard	hallë kulòh.
regarded	kullòh.
remainder of vic-	} kuss.
tuals	
to remember	hallë bēhkēh.
to remind.....	hallë behkeh.
a reply, when a	} kontah ; <i>like</i> , Sir ! Madam ! &c.
child or a servant	
is called by his	
parents or master	
reply(disrespectful)	oh.
to reproach	hallë tuntēē.
to rest	hallë foll.
rest	foll.
restless	hinehn, gbengbah.
respected	kuloh.
to return	hallë moonēē wayling.
to resemble	hallë wool ; hallë wolnin.
a rib.....	hankirr.
rice (rough in the	} upebleh.
husk)	
rice, red	wackah.
rice, white	inokulung.
rice, boiled	indē.

a rice store	fung.
rich	nanlah.
a ring	gbet, ugbet, gbut.
to ring (the bell) ...	hallë beng, ubelling.
ear-rings	nílong nítenuë.
not ripe	buttul.
river	shall, ushall.
road	naë, uah.
roguery	maromaruh.
root	utunk.
a rope .....	.. abank.
a round stool	chom.
to row	hallë yatta.
to rub the skin with }	hallë gbang.
palm-oil	
to rub it with water ; }	hallë buntëë.
to wash	
rudder.....	gbeak.
rum	rum, mo"i.
to run	hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt	ehëll.
salt water	ũfoolung.
salt provisions.....	ũviss n̄pooto.
salutation at meet- }	lemòh : <i>reply</i> , m̄bàh.
ing	
sand	shung.
a sail	belleh.
to say	hallë leh.

saying	ngha leh.
this is to say	lehneh.
the sea	hēlēh.
to search	hallē gbelleng, hallē toon, tun.
secretly	soyē.
to scatter	hallē pulkē.
scarce	chirock.
score	toang, fone.
scribes	ania tunka ; ania rítin.
to see	hallē kē, keh, kyo.
to seek	hallē toon.
to seize	hallē gbentē.
seizing	gbentick.
to sell	hallē wungul.
seldom	chirock.
to settle palaver, to } judge	hallē bet tunga.
to send (a person) ...	hallē wum.
to send (a thing)	hallē wong.
September	Shakumoh.
serpent	kirr.
servant (maid).....	boi.
severity	gbereh.
to sew (clothes)	hallē soñt.
shame	ñlap.
to shake (tremble) ...	hallē yēkētta.
to shake (hands)	hallē lengka.
a shark	ubolloh.
to sharpen	hallē bungul.
to shave	hallē sennē.

she	woa.
sheep	lonkobēh.
a shell	kim.
to shew	hallē toonkē.
shirt	lumòb.
to shine	hallē kehkin.
a ship	wom-pooto.
shoes	nkorrkah.
short	toon, kit.
shoulders	pehtook.
to shut up	hallē kanta.
a shutter	kanta.
side	bellung.
side-way	bēlang.
silent!	yengri!
to be silent	hallē tollin.
to sing	hallē tun.
sister	wantim.
to sit down	hallē chall.
sick	nēckle.
to sin	hallē ball.
skin	korr.
to skin (undress)	hallē boos.
the sky	tukeh, foy.
a slave	woke.
slavery	ubank.
to sleep	hallē lùll.
to slit	hallē gbassy.
small	pomo.
smell	gbuss.

to smell	hallë toon.
smoke	ëgbim.
to sneeze	hallë chissung.
the sole of the foot	peng, upeng.
sober	uyillin.
some	poem.
son	trank.
sorrow	bonghá.
a sore	upül.
a sow	pyuer è lakan.
to sow seed	hallë yoke.
to speak	hallë fohm.
speech	nífoh, ubonnoh.
to spin	hallë chuck.
to spit	hallë too.
a spider	niantangoma.
a spirit	pomul.
the spirit of man, }	long, woalong.
breath or soul . }	
spirits	mo"i.
to spill	hallë payrë.
to sprout	hallë pookë.
to split	hallë tack.
to spoil	hallë pulkë.
spotted	togery.
a spoon	ueay.
to squeeze	hallë woke.
to stab	hallë chew.
to squeeze with the }	hallë punthë.
hand	

to steal	hallë dú'i.
to stay	hallë pëar.
to stand	hallë sem.
to stagger.....	hallë rinket,
a star	ülüi.
to stir (fire)	hallë taykë.
still, without motion	soung, sung.
a stone.....	pay.
to stoop	hallë nassum.
to stoop (an animal)...	hallë gboo, oh.
a storehouse	fung.
the stump of a tree	trick.
stunted	gbothla.
to strain	hallë gbookë.
a stranger	mëahno.
to stretch	hallë wickë, wickip.
strength	fosso.
to strike (beat).....	hallë bung; hallë sunta.
to strike with the fist	hallë gbath.
to strip..	hallë boos.
to struggle	hallë gbookë.
the sun	pall, lepall.
to suckle	hallë kullë.
to suck	hallë tott.
to suck the teeth	halle chossun (a sign of very great insult).
sweet	teng.
sweeter	tengul.
sweetest	ngcho chang tengul.
to swear	hallë gbeeng.

to sweep	hallë bass, gbassy.
to swim	hallë pung
swiftly	lemplemp.
sympathy..... ..	bongha.

T.

a table	messah.
tail	ulum.
tall	shull ò shul, will.
to teach	hallë mengë, hallë trunkeh.
to tell	hallë foh, hallë kūnan.
tiger	ugbo.
till	behleh.
to tickle	hallë choomoot.
to take	hallë kui.
to take hold of	hallë yettë yetthë.
to take by force	hallë kussy.
to take up victuals ...	hallë chung.
to tempt	hallë sway.
to testify	hallë gbasky.
time	lokoh, sokoh, trim.
the time when the sun rises	} ësho.
the time when the sun sets	
time of the cock's crowing in the morning	} pëë.
time of hunger ...	
titles of the king	trim nrick.
titles of the king <i>Bay, Yeome</i> ; of the highest	

headman, *nen Gbannah*; the next headman, *nen Sukoh*. Any common headman is called *Sukono*. Other inhabitants are addressed, *Pah*: as, *Pah Jack*, Mr. Jack; *Pah Marruh*, Mr. Marruh, &c.

titles of ladies ... *Warrak*, the queen, or the king's head woman. *Bay* and *Ma*; as, *Bay Farmah*, Lady Farmah; *Ma Kumbah*, Mrs. Kumbah; *Ma Yin*, Miss Yin.

to *ko, ku*.
 a toe *uwem*.
 the large toe *uwem n pokan*.
 together *ayin a ball*.
 to come together *hallë moi yain*.
 to gather together ... *hallë tunkulah*.
 a tooth *ächang*.
 the top of a mountain *örong ètook*.
 tornado *bikëh*.
 a tortoise (land) ... *borranth*.
 a tortoise (sea) ... *gburrukump*.
 to touch *hallë beng*.
 a town *turr't*.
 the tongue *mulling*.
 to tumble *hallë looll, rinket*.
 to turn *hallë pinkin*.
 thanks *nyama, m bah*.

that (conj.)	leh, ntel.
that is	lalēh.
that, this	to wonno.
thee	moa.
a thief	du'ino.
then	tha.
there	kull, loa,
thereof	lan, lanah.
these	mappah, tra.
the same	kollung, lan.
their	ngha.
their own	ahangha.
they	ngha, peh.
thighs	latang.
thin (lean)	nyarrah.
to think	hallē tennin.
thine own	ahamoa.
thine	moa.
thou	mun, moa.
thought	eteh, utenn.
thyslf	munēken.
a thing	ēriek, dēriek, din.
this	kē, to, wonno, konno.
the thumb	usuh u pokan.
to thump	hallē gbath.
thunder	ukut.
to threaten	hallē gbinkirri.
to throw	hallē pong.
the throat	kuroth.
three	rah.

to trade	hallë tēelah.
trade	ūtēelah.
to travel	hallë gbeh.
a traveller	gbehno.
travelling	wamna.
a tree	rum.
to tremble	hallë packil.
to trespass	hallë ball.
trowzers	nyànkarah, kūfërah, nankàh.
to trouble	hallë tun.
truth, true	rong, urong.
to try	hallë nghëll.
to twist	hallë chuck.
two	ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness	ëborr.
uncomfortable.....	gbengbah.
uneasy	hinehn.
under	alloh.
to understand	hallë tú'i.
to undress	hallë boos.
union	manneh.
to unlock	hallë yëërë.
unto	ko, ku.
unto thee.....	ku moa kull.
an umbrella	gbankang pooto.
up	atook.
an uproar	npunthirr.
upward	ëtook, atook.

V.

Vain	sele.
a vessel	wom.
vexation, anger ...	shilling.
to be vexed	hallë shilly.
a voice	lum.
visiting	{ lēmēan; from <i>hallë meah</i> , to be a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages	packah.
to walk	hallë gbeh, hallë soi.
a walker, traveller	gbehno.
to want, desire	hallë yēhma, hallë ma.
to warm (one's self)	hallë sankeng.
to warn	hallë chemm el.
to wash (clothes).....	hallë tok.
to wash the face	hallë tohn tēfoll.
water	men.
salt water	nífūlung.
wax	yeenk.
we	he, hin.
to be well.....	hallë weh.
welcome	shennòh.
to weep	hallë tanghelling.
weeping	utanghelling.
west	boolung.
to be wet	hallë bussle.
what?	yeh, ngho?
when?	upah loa?

where ?	ngheh, ngho, loa.
which, who	{ halòh, ngheh, ngho, ngha, kénno wonno.
whosoever	wonno, konno.
a whore	noma chundah.
to whisper	hallè folafola.
to whistle	hallè hong.
to whiten	hallè linteh.
white .....	.. linteh, dinteh.
whiteman	pootono.
wife	la, lak, lakan, noma.
wilderness	gbonkeh.
wind	heng.
wine	mo"i.
wisdom	cherry.
a witch	seryno.
with	dere, bim ngha.
to wither	hallè sambo.
woman: <i>see</i> female, wife.	
a witness	tamaseryno.
word	lum.
a worm	shut.
a wonder	èlack.
to work	hallè ngha m'pant.
work	m'pant.
to write	hallè gball.
wood	utock.
wood, bushes, wil- derness	{ to, tofoi.
a wooden bowl	karoo.

Y.

Yams	ëdë.
a year	nen.
yellow	shaw.
yes	ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday	chàh, chenchàh.
yonder	kut tokol.
you	nghang, no.
your	no.
your own.....	ahano.
yourselves	nghangakin.
a young man	langbang.

THE END.



